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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 44 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be **Kamania Oil.**

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
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BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Great Western Hotel.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
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ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenham	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila	Bangkok.
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Cebu	Puket
Medan		Hoilo	

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	**Rs. 1,20,00,000**
Claims paid exceed	**Rs. 36,00,000**
Annual Income exceeds	**Rs. 25,00,000**

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a
REPUTATION
ONLY.
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of rich latest Artistic designed made-to-order teak and blackwood, and carved household furniture, rich sweet-toned English ebonized Grand Cottage Piano with automatic changing tunes by George Russel, London, rich Louis Pattern complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich artistic sideboards, and folding screen, revolving roll top office table, rich book cases, rich mahoganized automatic sliding dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, rich almirahs, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale) rich artistic designed made-to-order teak and blackwood and carved household furniture such as mahoganized automatic sliding dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, rich made-to-order mirror back sideboards, rich mirror back dinner waggons rich Louis pattern silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich artistic folding screen, very rich drawing room book case drawing room silver cabinets, corner cabinets, mahoganized revolving roll top office table, full compassed automatic changing tunes grand cottage piano by George Russel, London, rich teapoys, mirrored hat stands, rich blackwood, carved wardrobes, rich drawing room carved furniture, rich bedrooms almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top washing and dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, rich ornaments, beaded door and window chicks, rich pictures rich glass, and porcelain ware, rich plated ware by Elkington, etc. etc.

The property of C. W. Woods, Esq., of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., including that of late M. I. Jones, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE AT CHOMELA GIN ON NAGDA-[illegible] RAILWAY ON TUESDAY THE
SALE OF 76 BHAFLA BALES (S.T.)
CHOMELA COTTON.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Messrs. Hiralal Vithaldas and at the cost and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ratilal Jivanlal, sell by Public Auction at the Gin of Sheth Hussenji Abdulji at Chomela on Nagda Muttra Railway:—

76. Bhafla Bales of Chomela Cotton.

The goods are on view at the said Gin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February 1917.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28 0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	19 6
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80 0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18 0
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Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12 0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16 0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	85 0
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Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20 0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18 0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9 0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10 0
Theobald's Law of Wills	20 0
Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 0
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63 0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	0 0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7 0
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12 0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11 0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6 0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 1915	15 12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15 12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13 0
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350 0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18 12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9 0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	20 0
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12 0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10 0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4 0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5 0
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	0 0

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by JAIN GRADUATE with a bright, creditable college career, now studying law, a Jain or Bania girl in marriage. Write to Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7097

WANTED

WANTED.—AN experienced DYER for a Local Mill. Apply stating salary required to Box. No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7106

WANTED—An ENGLISH knowing trained INDIAN NURSE for Larkana Civil Hospital on Rs. 40 pay plus 15 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the CIVIL SURGEON, Larkana Sind. 7095

WANTED—A GRINDING MILL and a MECHANIC'S WORKSHOP with A. C. Electrical or Mechanical Power in a working order. Apply to Messrs. DESAI & BHUTA No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7072

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of Building construction, able to prepare plans. State previous experience and salary required. Apply Messrs. JAVERI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 7108

WANTED—A qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER for tunnel levels and lines during driving. Only qualified men with experience in responsible posts need apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7100

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER (L.C.E. or B.C.E.) to survey plots, prepare drawings and supervise Building construction in the Thana District, near a Railway Station; residence provided. State previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box No. 589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7102

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

WANTED.—EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for temporary employement in the Mysore Public Works Department, for a term of one year, which may for approved service be extended up to three years at the end of each year.

Officers who have retired from service may also apply, provided they are physically fit for executive duties.

Applications should be sent so as to reach on or before the 15th March 1917, stating terms and giving previous references to,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MYSORE.
Public Works Department.
BANGALORE.

7105.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR OMNIBUS, 4 cylinders H.P. 40 to 45, maker Crossly, carrying 5 tons convertible into motor lorry. Apply for particulars to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7099.

GOING CHEAP—One ARAB-HORSE, one VIS-A-VIS, one SHIGRAM in good condition. Apply,

VICTORIA HOTEL,
7096 Princes Dock.

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co., P. B. 139, Bombay. 7098

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the partnership subsisting between JADHAVJI DHANJI, BHAGWAN HARJIVAN and CHHAGANLAL TRICUMJI and carried on at Bombay under the name of BHAGWAN HARJIVAN and Co., shall be dissolved as and from the 20th instant at the instance of Messrs. RATANSI KHIMJI AND CO. who have this day taken possession of the partnership business and property in pursuance of the powers reserved to them by an Agreement between the said Messrs. Ratansi Khimji and Co. and the partners of the said firm, and all persons having any claim against the said partnership are required to intimate the same to the undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof. Claims not intimated within the above time shall not be considered. The said Messrs. Ratansi Khimji and Co. are under the said agreement entitled to all the outstandings due to the said business which will be recovered by them.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1917.

KHUNDERAO LAUD AND MEHTA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ratansi
7108 Khimji and Co.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALLCAUSES DISTRICT, CAWNPORE.

Suit No. 8/3 of 1916.

(Claim [illegible] REALIZED IN THE COURT.

Messrs. COOPER ALLEN & Company, Limited, Cawnpore ..... Plaintiffs

V/S.

SIDNEY HOOP, Esq.. 164, Hornby Road, Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

SIDNEY HOOP, Esq., Defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 46-10-3, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the (fifth) 5th day of March 1917 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice, that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 9th day of February 1917.

By order,
B. MURARI LAL SAHEB,
Judge, Small Causes Court,
Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both. 7104

TRIKAL DARSI AINA

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by ur "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6 0 0
Crystal Aina ... ... " 3-12—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1918, for all or any of the following supplies:—

Tender for the Supplies.—To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant, up to one p.m. (Bombay Time).

12, 15, 26, 31, 32, 46, 48, 55 and 59.—Friday, 2nd March, 1917.

3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19 and 53.—Monday, 5th March, 1917.

11, 14, 20, 27, 28, 29, 36, 38, 39 and 49.—Wednesday, 7th March, 1917.

6, 13, 23, 24, 44A, 50, 51, 54, 62 and 64.—Friday, 9th March, 1917.

12, 30, 34, 35, 37, 44, 47, 52, 56 and 58.—Monday, 12th March, 1917.

21, 22, 25, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 60 and 63.—Wednesday, 14th March, 1917.

Schedule No.	Description of Articles.	Amount of Deposit. Rs.
1.	Axes Pick Hardy Patent	200
2.	Axes Pick Shovels, Spades, etc.	125
3.	Balls, Balls Valls, etc.	80
4.	Baskets Bamboo	100
5.	Baskets Cane and Cane	750
6.	Belting	100
7.	Bins Sanitary	350
9.	Bolts with Nuts	400
10.	Brooms and Ribs Goa	225
11.	Brushes	150
12.	Buckets Galvanized	100
13.	Canvas	100
14.	Caps and Coats	75
15.	Carriage fittings and harness.	35
16.	Charcoal and Firewood	250
17.	Cloth Dungry	50
19.	Crockery, Glassware, Lampware	225
20.	Cutlery	10
21.	Electrical Goods	100
22.	Files and Rasps	60
23.	Globes Glass Pine	50
24.	Globes and Lanterns marked (B. M. C.)	75
25.	Grease and Oils	450
26.	Hardware	850
27.	Leather Goods	175
28.	Leather Hide, Country and Europe	270
29.	Line Coir	75
30.	Locks, Brass and Iron	90
31.	Metals	575
32.	Miscellaneous Articles	500
33.	Motor Accessories	50
34.	Nails, Pins Shoes and Washers	290
35.	Nails and Screws, Iron	350
36.	Nose Strings	20
37.	Nut [illegible]	900
38.	Oil Castor and Sweet	1...
39.	Oil Cocoanut	675
40.	Oil Kerosine and Petrol	1,100
41.	Oil Linseed and Turpentine ...	150
42.	Oil Lubricating	540
43.	Oil Paint, Varnish, etc.	100
44.	Packings	225
44A.	Panlin Canvas	225
45.	Paint	350
46.	Pans and Pots, Earthen	150
47.	Pitch and Tar	235
48.	Plumbers Stores	1,150
49.	Rope Coir and Rubber Hand...	60
50.	Rope Cotton	50
51.	Rope Manilla	75
52.	Rubber Goods	275
53.	Salt, Soap and Soda	100
54.	Shafts Wooden	45
55.	Shipchandlers Stores	150
56.	Steel Cast	200
58.	Testers Smoke	50
59.	Tools	700
60.	Tubes and Tyres for Motors ...	250
62.	Waste Cotton	200
63.	Wool Lead	75
64.	Yarn	50

2. Forms of Tender and Contract will be issued free of charge (to any one deputed for the purpose) by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be delivered duly signed in the Chief Accountant's Office on the respective dates in separate sealed covers to be superscribed "I, Supply of Axes Pick, 2, Supply of Axes Pick, Shovels Spades," and like.

4. The Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The deposit accompanying each tender (without which no tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of this Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatsoever nature in connection with the execution of the contract.

7. A further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose tender may be accepted. If the amounts are paid in Government Paper, they will have to pay 20 per cent extra.

8. Tenders containing rates in respect of a few items only in any of the Schedules will be considered but acceptance of such incomplete tenders will only be possible when there is a marked difference in rate.

9. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

10. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

11. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office.
Chinchpokli, 19th Feb. 1917.

FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

THE undersigned purchases old type as type-metal and invites correspondence regarding rates, etc., for the same.

TUKARAM JAWAJI,
Proprietor, Nirnaya-Sagar Press,
7049 Post Kalbadevi, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

MATHRADAS AND CO.,

WE have been appointed Agents (Fire Department) of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company Incorporated in Great Britain. The North British and Mercantile is in the forefront of Fire Offices throughout the world and can undertake on the most favourable terms and conditions all classes of risks.

Apply to:—
COLIN M. ROSS,
7024 Managing Partner.
Canada Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED 2ND OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

THE permanent incumbent has just proceeded on two years leave and a substitute is required. Pay now offered is Rs 300 a month with free quarters, lights and uniform. If the vacancy becomes permanent and appointee is confirmed, pay will be Rs. 300 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 350.

The Fire Brigade Staff consists of 3 European officers, 2 Foremen, 8 Leading firemen and 75 Indian drivers, firemen and menials. All engines are mechanically propelled.

Applicants should state their age, height, nationality, present employment, address, qualifications, and previous Fire Brigade or Engineering experience, accompanied by testimonials.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer appointed by the Municipality and conform to the rules and regulations in force for Municipal employees in Rangoon.

Applications superscribed "Application for Second Officer Fire Brigade" should be sent to the undersigned and should reach him not later than March 1st.

G. LEE TUPPEN, A.M.I. Mech. E.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade Rangoon.
January, 1917. 6939

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 To-night 10
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
MISSES
ESSIE JENNINGS, GEORGIE DEVOE
AND
CHARLOTTA,
Also showing
2 For the Last Two Nights 2
Our enthralling 5 part photo-play after the celebrated novel by Victoria Cross
THE PRESENT
TALK IN BOMBAY.
5 NIGHTS 5
Commencing THURSDAY, February 22nd
NEW ARTISTE
AND THE
GREAT TRANS ATLANTIC SPECIAL FEATURE SERIAL
THE
MASTER KEY
In 15 Parts
of each Episode 2000 feet.
Commencing THURSDAY
2 EPISODES WILL BE SHOWN

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
THIS WEEK'S MOST EXCITING FILM.
ELLA HALL
OR
THE LOVE GIRL
Showing the Amazing and Extraordinary Bravery and Skill of a despised and poor girl.
ELLA HALL
ELLA HALL
ELLA HALL
Also the Audacious Hypnotist Swami will astound you with his wonderful feats.
THE STAR FILM OF THE WEEK!—
A CINEMA RECORD!!
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOW at 5-15 (S.T.)
WEST END CINEMA.
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3400. NEW CHURNY ROAD.
SPECIAL TRAM ARRANGEMENTS AT THE LAST SHOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the world famous Conjuror.
CHUNG LING SOO
In a Performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN Supported by
VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRES
TO-NIGHT A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Chung Ling Soo will introduce for the first time in India
THE HUMAN VOLCANO, THE GIRL IN A BOX, ALLADIN'S LAMP
THE MYSTIC ORANGE TREE, THE BIRTH OF FLOWERS
NEW VARIETIES! EVERY ARTIST IN NEW VAUDEVILLE
Half price Matinee on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Next Thursday at 6 p. m. CHUNG LING SOO will give a COMPLETE CONJURING MATINEE! 2 HOURS BAFFLING MYSTICISM
LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THIS WONDERFUL ATTRACTION.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.
THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL.
(Late Edwardes Theatre.)
A Minutes walk from Kalbadevi and Dhobi Talao Tram Junctions.
Change of Programme every Thursday.
3 & 4-30 TWO PRIZE SHOWS TO-DAY
AND 6-30, 8-0 & 10 P. M.
This week a very powerful historical four-reel Drama.
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA."
Based on the book of Judith in the apocrypha and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by
Thomas Bailey Aldrich
AND
Other Comic and Dramatic Films.
Popular Half Prices. Plan at Hall.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
UNPARALLED SUCCESS
OF
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
Presented by
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
DE LUXE
DAILY.
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
EVERY ITEM
IN THE
NEW PROGRAMME
A REVELATION.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Re. 1/8, Gallery Pe. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 only.
"THE TEST"
"THE TEST"
A Vivid Social Drama
A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
featuring a new Cinema Star
JANE GREY
Further series of the great Comedian
WIFFLES
SEE! SEE! SEE!
"WIFFLES SMILE"
"WIFFLES SMILE"
Then YOU will smile and
EVENTUALLY ROAR.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
February	10.40	
Feb.-March	10.37	+ 9
March-April	10.35	
April-May	10.31	+10
May-June	10.29	+11
June-July	10.24	
July-Aug.	10.21	+12
Aug.-Sept.	9.98	+11
Sept.-Oct.	9.74	
Oct.-Nov.	9.60	
Nov.-Dec.	9.53	
Dec.-Jan.	9.50	+10
Jan.-Feb.	9.48	
Feb.-Mar.	9.48	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 17th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,566,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	320,000
East Indian ,, ,,	255,000
American ,, ,,	4,048,000
Other ,, ,,	77,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
Total Speculation	2,000
,, Export	2,000
East Indian Export	
,, ,, Stock	30,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,20
,, ,, Actual Export	200
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	500
American Afloat	120,000
East Indian Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	250,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	
,, ,, to Continent	27,000
Futures at New York March	15.86 +7
,, ,, May	14.0 +7
Spot Cotton at New York	15.95 Unchgd.
,, ,, New Orleans	Nominal
Futures at New Orleans March	15.64+8
,, ,, May	15.61+6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	78½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 5½ per cent since 18th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	52½+½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	43 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % (sterling Loan)	63½+½
Government Securities 3 %	55—½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 17th

3½ % 1925—1928	£84½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£91 Ex-rights.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Feb. 17th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat paid	89/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Afloat quoted	82

BARLEY

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers	91/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Paid—Firm	112
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Not offered Nominal	115

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£145½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£140
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	3/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June. 8/2½ to 8/2¾

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

London, Jan. 18th.

By Mail.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of December, 1916.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	31,960,000
Unbleached and Grey	58,223,000
Dyed and Colored	4,206,00
Printed	5,590,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	233,000
Unbleached and Grey	240,000
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 6,400

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	4,852,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,500,000
Dyed and Colored	3,100,000
Printed	3,745,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	82,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,597,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,177,000
Dyed and Colored	172,000
Printed	4,071, 00

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	384,000
Unbleached and Grey	150,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)

Bleached and White	14,249,000
Unbleached and Grey	6,499,000
Dyed and Colored	6,357,000
Printed	11,122,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	239,000
Unbleached and Grey	351,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	18,592,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,248,000
Dyed and Colored	4,715,000
Printed	6,025,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)

Dyed and Bleached	62,000
Unbleached and Grey	14,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

The market to day opened steady with M. G. Good Broach quoted at Rs. 386-8 and on speculative buying in the bazaar prices advanced ta Rs. 391 but closed at Rs. 388-4.

At Colaba market ruled steady and M. G. Good Broach closed at Rs. 389-4.

Business in other styles is very limited and Ready Cotton is in poor demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 389-4.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 284.
M. G. K/Akola at Rs. 365.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 19th

Description.		Jan 1917 Delivery.	Mar. 1917 Delivery.	April 1917 Delivery.	Spot. Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	387	—	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	397	392/3	—	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	283	—	—	$72/82
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	293	—	—	$85/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	$95/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Shad Punjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	285/95
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	265/6	—	—	340/60
Illich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	340/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	345/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	350/80
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	360/80
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	380/80
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	352	—	—	330/40
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	324	—	—	305/15
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	300/5
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	330/40
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nandez,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	400/15
Mathis,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	336/45
Mathis,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	326/35
Sawdiaged Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	—
Ooomapta	Good M.G	—	—	—	—
Westerns	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns	Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	300	291	281	—	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	292	284	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Sdade-Punjab (M.G.)	..	296	286	—	Ready
	..	291	281	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	345	315	—	Ready
	..	354	324	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	340	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	360	—	Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	350	335	—	Ready
	—	—	—	—	
Akola Khamg.	—	353	338	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	366	357	—	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M G.)	—	350	335	—	Ready
	—	361	346	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Dhamangaum	—	365	340	—	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	364	349	—	—
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	367	342	—	Ready
Oomrawatee (M.G.)	—	368	353	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Nagpore	—	360	345	—	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	372	357	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	361	346	—	Ready
	—	373	358	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Broach (M.G.)	—	399	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	395	—	389	25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	380	365	—	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	370	355	—	Ready
Mathi (M.G.)	—	345	330	—	Ready
	—	343	333	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Bhaznagar-Bijapur (M G.)	—	—	—	398	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	404	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	400	May/June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	390	May/June 1917
Oompta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	400	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	411	April/May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 19th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	mds.	46 0 0	6 11 6
,, White Cawapore 70-80	mds.	46 0 0	6 11 6
,, Karachi Bangla	mds.	46 0 0	6 11 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	mds.	6 12 0	7 2 0
,, Brown Cawapore	mds.	6 8 0	6 14 0
,, Yellow Cawapore	mds.	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	mds.	8 14 0	9 4 0
,, Brown Thin	mds.	8 10 0	9 0 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	mds.	43 0 0	8 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25	mds.	46 0 0	8 12 0
,, Black	mds.	44 0 0	8 14 0
,, Gajar 50-50	mds.	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	mds.	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	mds.	43 0 0	— — —
Mowrassed	mds.	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	mds.	33 0 0	5 2 0
Arandia	mds.	36 8 0	— — —
Forward.		**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	mds.	6 5 6	
Linseed May	mds.	10 8 0	
Linseed Sept.	mds.	10 8 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet owing to decline in China exchange.

English Bar Gold 25 nominal.
Shield Sovereign 16-6
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-4.
Silver 1st Settlement Ex-duty 92-12.
Silver 2nd Settlement Ex-duty 93.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 months' Sight Francs 194½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai 264½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai 264½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares moved within narrow limits with moderate business passing.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1452, to 1437½ Madhowji from 1550 to 1510, Fazulbhoys from 617½ to 610, Nagpurs from 2190 to 2150, Swedeshis from 1690 to 1680 Cowcents from 200 to 196½ Indian Bleaching from 262½ to 255.

Currimbhais were quiet at 305, Indore Malwa at 335, Pearls at 435 and Simplex at 625.

Tata Iron ordinaries were steady at 217½ Ex-right and Cum-right from 267½ to 262½. Deferreds were placed between 935 to 910.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 41-8 Katney ordinaries were steady at 245 and Deferreds at 815.

Alcocks were placed between 927/8 to 932/8.

The decline in the prices was due to profit-taking. The market closed quiet but steady.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Piece-goods markets will be closed to-day and to-morrow on account of the *Maha Shivratri* and *Amvas* holidays.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in thei circular dated London January 18th state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England Gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £684,320 as compared with last week's return.

The net import of gold into India for 1916 amounted to about £8,082,400. In 1915 it was about £4,017,600—and in 1914 about £8,386,000.

Gold to the value of $24,440,000 has been received in New York from Canada.

The Transvaal gold output for December 1916 amounted to £3,289,705 as compared with £3,317,949 in December 1915, and £3,326,253 in November 1916. The total output for 1916 amounted to £39,484,934 as compared with £38,627,461 in 1915.

SILVER.

The free selling, which has been rather a feature of late, disappeared when the price fell back to 36d. on the 12th instant, and offerings became more normal. On the 17th some buying orders from the Indian Bazaars and elsewhere came into the market and revealed the paucity of supplies. The price rose at once to 36 3/8d., and a further rise to 36 5/8d. took place to-day, but at both advances the amounts disposable were unusually small.

The last Indian currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

	Dec. 31	Jan. 7	Jan. 15
Notes in Circulation	8215	8259	8239
Reserves in silver coin and bullion	1736	1715	1701
Gold Coin and bullion in India	1191	1206	1161
Gold in England	1192	1192	1192

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,300 bars as compared with 2,000 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 13th January 1917, consisted of about 25,600,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,600,000 dollars as compared with about 24,200,000 ounces in sycee and 16,100,000 dollars on 6th January 1917.

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce standard:—

January 12 36 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 13 36 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 15 36 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 16 36 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 17 36 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 18 36 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 36.166.

Bank Rate 5½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/2d. above that fixed a week ago.

INDENT OF STORES FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

The Bombay Government in a Press communique state that with reference to applications for assistance in procuring supplies of material and stores from the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State for India has intimated that ordinary demands for materials and stores other than those for urgent requirement for a specific purpose cannot now receive priority unless it is authoritatively stated on all indents that demands have been kept down to a bare minimum sufficient only to meet essential maintenance purposes and that definite purposes for which supplies requiring priority certificates are needed, must be stated and explicit reasons given for requiring urgency supply.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

KILLED.

Captain H B Mollman, Leinsters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G H Bowyer, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H G Gross, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W H Heath, North Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R J Earland, South Wales Borderers.

DIED.

Lieut St. L Green, Irish Guards.
Lieut D N Womersley, Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Col. R B Bradford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J Cornan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A R Clarke-Williams, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J C Gibson, Welsh Regiment.
Captain E Gray, Durhams.
Captain F C Harris, Engineers.
Lieut-Hon. A J P Howard, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J Macdougall, Highland Light Intantry.
Second-Lieut A E Megson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J N R Miller, Scottish Borderers
Second-Lieut H W Mirehouse, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R P Morris, Garrison Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C Adams, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H Blythe, Flying Corps.
Lieut P W Murray, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R T Whitney, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

KILLED.

Lieut A J Jennings, Lensters.
Second-Lieut E J Trubshawe, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. R. R. Turner, Sussex.

DIED

Second-Lieut A S Anderson, Inniskillings.
Captain G B A Plowden, Welsh Fusiliers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A E Nichols, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H S Bainton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A W Cooke, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut H L O Gill, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut S J Gurney, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F Heaton, Field Artillery.
Lieut. G P Lindsay, Borders.
Lieut A G Madan, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A V Maddock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Minnery. Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J Orr, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut W J S Robinson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R D Smith Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H R Waters, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Wylie, South Wales Borderers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F J Stephens, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W J. Haining, Scottish Borderers,
Second-Lieut N Macleod, Scottish Borderers.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Edwards, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut K Hinde, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W J McCullough, Durhams.
Second-Lieut N M H Vernham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Villiers, Dragoons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R L Roscoe, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Steele, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A H Clarke, East Kents
Second-Lieut A B Coupal, Flying Corps.
Captain W G S Curphey, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A D Hillier, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H A Lovett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H M Massey, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Col. H M Milward, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Col. D C D Munro, Royal Naval Division.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G W B Bradford, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following names of British officers appear in the 312th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Gloucestershire, Lieut F L C Hodson; 2nd-Lieut A L Watkins; Cambridgeshires, 2nd-Lieut C V Trustin; Loyal Lancashires, Maj W G Cragg, 2nd-Lieut J P Strong: East Kents, 2nd-Lieut S L Latter; I A, Lieut L H Brunlees.

KILLED.

South Wales Borders, 2nd-Lieut F F Evans, F H Best; Highland Light Infantry, Capt J A Balfour (previously reported missing).

DIED OF DISEASE.

I A, (retired), Lt-Col J C Hollway.

WOUNDED.

R G A, 2nd-Lieut A B Edge; Royal Scots Fusiliers, Acting Capt J A Cochrane; South Wales Borderers, Capt A Buchanan, 2nd-Lieut D L Jones; Wiltshires, Lieut R. I Scorer; Worcestershires, 2nd Lieut L J W Soanes; I A, Maj D W Maxwell; I A R O, 2nd-Lieut C H Bristow.

MISSING.

I A R O, Lieut C M Buck.

NEW PORT REGULATIONS.

New regulations to be observed by all shipping using the port of Bombay are published and mariners are warned that the batteries have orders to fire upon any vessel which fails to comply with these instructions.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and four deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox were reported in Bombay on Sunday, an attack and a death each from plague being registered in Upper and Middle and Lower Colaba and a death in Mahalaxmi and in the Maratha Hospital. Cholera was absent during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 81 as compared with 105 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 46 of 1915.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	19	m 9 5	25 9	19	m 3 37	19 11
		10 15a	28 6		3 20a	16 0
Tues.	20	m 10 7	27 0	20	m 4 21	18 5
		10 55a	29 6		4 13a	15 4
Wed.	21	m 10 59	28 2	21	m 5 0	16 11
		11 33a	20 2		5 0a	14 10
Thur.	22	m 11 47	29 1	22	m 5 38	15 8
					5 44a	14 10
Fri.	23	m 0 10	30 6	23	m 6 16	14 13
		0 32a	29 6		6 26a	15 0
Sat.	24	m 0 46	30 3	24	m 6 54	14 6
		1 16a	29 5		7 7a	16 2
Sun.	25	m 1 22	29 7	25	m 7 33	14 9
		2 1a	28 9		7 47a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise:	Sunset.
,, 19 (Monday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 43m.
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 43m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan. 30th	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb. 7th	8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, 15th	7h. 23.2m. a.m.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

There have been a few light falls of snow in Kashmir and of rain in Assam; elsewhere weather has been dry. Unusually high temperature has now extended over almost the whole of northern India.

Forecast:—Some rain in north-east India, chiefly in Assam and also in Upper Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m 4 p.m and 10 p.m	11 a.m. 9 p.m
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs	29.839 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.6 ,,
Deg Point	68.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.698 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 ,,
Minimum do.	70.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, N.NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	176 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature remains higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so. Temperature is higher than usual to the west of a line joining Bombay and Jubbulpore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 19th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Feb.)	73.3	54.5	84	0.10	7.53	—1.13
Jask	80.8	66.2	72	..	4.20	1.24
Musket	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Feb.)	70.9	71.9	81	..	3.05	0.37
PUNJAB						
Multan	85.3	56.7	66	..	0.23	—0.81
Rawalpindi	77.5	43.5	32	..	0.64	—4.67
Lahore	83.1	52.9	72	..	0.12	—2.08
Hissar	88.2	54.2	58	..	0.57	..
Ambala	84.7	52.5	62	..	0.45	—3.81
Delhi	85.0	58.2	59	..	0.85	—1.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.5	59.8	47	..	0.46	—0.79
Mainpuri	87.8	58.0	63	..	1.56	—0.43
Jhansi	91.3	60.8	48	..	2.14	0.79
Cawnpore	86.8	59.3	56	..	3.87	2.29
Allahabad	88.5	56.6	49	..	2.88	1.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	90.3	58.9	60	..	0.09	—0.68
Karachi	80.5	71.2	87	..	0.18	—0.04
Ajmer	86.6	56.4	43	..	0	—0.98
Jaipore	87.9	55.4	48	..	0.41	—0.62
Kotah	92.6	63.0	49	..	0.12	—0.57
Mount Abu	73.8	57.4	49	..	0.41	—0.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	66.9	83	..	0.53	0.10
Dwarka	81.5	74.0	85	..	0	—0.54
Veraval	80.1	68.3	90	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	93.1	61.3	77	..	0.02	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	96.6	66.6	88	..	0	—0.43
Surat	94.2	65.7	74	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	94.5	66.2	63	..	1.04	0.71
Deesa	92.9	61.6	77	..	1.15	0.73
Neemuch	89.7	62.8	48	..	1.13	0.49
Indore	89.7	61.4	53	..	1.76	1.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	55.8	69	..	5.23	3.25
Saugor	86.4	59.4	42	..	3.06	1.22
Hoshangabad	89.0	59.4	72	..	4.66	3.24
Khandawa	93.2	62.5	49	..	1.68	0.67
Akola	94.2	59.7	46	..	4.67	3.97
Amraoti	93.8	67.3	36	..	4.11	2.46
Nagpur	92.3	60.7	51	..	5.67	3.75
Chanda	91.7	59.0	50	..	4.64	3.00
Ra pur	91.2	64.1	64	..	5.92	4.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	71.7	78	..	2.40	1.85
Ratnag r	86.3	69.9	70	..	8.65	7.96
Marmugao	86.3	71.7	87	..	5.50	4.31
Karwar	90.4	65.0	84	..	9.68	7.75
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.5	59.6	45	..	1.65	0.84
Ahmednagar	92.0	61.5	42	..	2.08	0.81
Poona	93.6	57.5	65	..	2.95	1.32
Sholapur	93.6	64.6	31	..	9.16	7.67
Bijapur	92.7	68.9	31	..	9.80	8.57
Belgaum	89.0	59.8	42	..	12.56	9.64
Aurangabad	92.0	60.4	29	..	2.05	0.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.2	60.0	53	..	3.21	2.20
Hyderabad	90.4	64.9	48	..	3.99	2.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	69.5	70	..	6.27	2.90
Calicut	88.6	69.8	84	..	6.20	—0.14
Dochra	88.9	73.5	79	..	4.84	—4.19
Colombo	85.1	70.9	98	0.01	14.78	—7.84
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	65.2	55	..	11.00	4.43
Bellary	93.3	64.9	43	..	5.73	3.50
Cuddapah	94.5	64.5	63	..	4.87	0.13
Madras	85.5	60.8	85	..	18.52	—1.68
Bangalore	86.2	55.7	48	..	11.10	7.42
Coimbatore	92.3	58.6	51	..	7.26	2.04
Trichinopoly	93.8	65.2	79	..	3.38	—5.42
Nagapatam	83.1	67.5	93	..	16.40	—12.67

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th February 1917 was 30.029 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercur

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

APPEAL BEFORE THE SAME JUDGE.

KARIMBEG VALAD MAHAMED BEG. APPLICANT VS. EMPERATOR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a Criminal Extraordinary application for the transfer of a criminal appeal pending before Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

The facts were these: The Petitoner was a witness in a criminal case which was tried summarily by Mr. Sathaye, City Magistrate of Bijapur. On the conclusion of the case, the Police Sub-Inspector applied for sanction to prosecute the Petitioner under S. 193 I. P. C. on the ground that the latter gave false evidence by stating falsely on oath that he made no statement to the Police. The City Magistrate gave the sanction applied for, whereupon the petitioner moved Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur to set aside the order of sanction. Mr. Wild declined to interfere, observing as follows:—"It is clear that Karimbeg stated solemnly that he made no statement to the Police and there is evidence that he did so. His statement was therefore deliberately false." The Petitioner was then tried by Mr. B. M. Bayley, 1st Class Magistrate of Bijapur, and on the 14th of October 1916 was convicted under S. 193 I. P. C. and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this order the Petitioner filed an appeal in the Court of Mr. Wild and further made an application to the Judge that a reference be made to the High Court for transferring the case to the Sessions Court of Sholapur. Mr. Wild declined to make the reference on the ground that he had formed no unalterable opinion The Petitioner applied to the High Court.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar for the Petitioner argued that Mr. Wild was not competent to hear the appeal by virtue of section 487, Cr. Pr. Code. The cases in 18 Bom. 380 (F. B.) . 16 Cal 766 (F. B.), and 15 Bom. L. R .104 were distinguishable. Sanction proceedings were judicial proceedings vide 32 Bom. 184. Assuming Mr. Wild was competent to hear the appeal under the law, the High Court would, as a matter of practice, transfer the appeal, as was indicated in several cases.

The Government pleader opposed the application on the ground that Mr. Wild had jurisdiction to try the appeal. Moreover there could be no objection to his trying the appeal unless he himself felt embarrassed. Sec. 15 Bom. L. R. 104. Mr. Wild clearly said that he was not embarrassed.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute and ordered the transfer of the appeal to the Sessions Court of Sholapur.

TRANSFER ALLOWED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment, observed that their Lordships need not express any opinion on the somewhat difficult point whether having regard to sections 477 and 487 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Wild would or would not be legally competent to hear the appeal, notwithstanding that at a previous stage of the proceedings he rejected the present petitioner's application for the revocation of sanction. Supposing for the sake of argument that Mr. Wild was legally competent to hear the appeal, their Lordships were none the less of opinion that in accordance with the usual practice in such matters it was better that the appeal should be heard by another judge, though in saying that their Lordships wished it to be understood that they entirely accepted Mr. Wild's statement that he did not feel embarrassed by his previous sanction and was not conscious of any influence operating on his mind.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

CHAMPSY DOSSA AND ANOTHER, Plaintiff v. GORDHANDAS KESSOWJI AND OTHERS, Defendants.

This suit was originally filed by four of the sons of Dossa Ebji against the son of their brother Kessowji and two other persons, praying that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from excluding the plaintiff and the 4th defendant from their share in the partnership constituted by certain agreements in 1909 and 1911, or in the alternative that the partnership may be declared to be dissolved from the date of the suit and its affairs wound up under the directions of the Court. The first plaintiff died after the suit was filed and his son was added as the fourth defendant. The family to which the parties belonged were joint and undivided and for many years had been carrying on business in salt. In 1909 a family agreement was executed, part of which referred to a certain business in salt, carried on at Bhainder in which there were two outside partners the 2nd and 3rd defendants in the suit. The business was carried on in the name of Kessowjee Dossa and the joint family had an eleven anna share, the 2nd defendant a three anna and the 3rd defendant a two anna share. In 1911 Goverdhandas separated from the family and a fresh agreement was entered into by which it was arranged that out of the 11 anna share of the family Goverdhandas should have a four anna and the other members who remained joint, a seven anna share.

The business of salt at Bhainder was carried on under agreements with certain persons who held licences from Government on long leases which were styled "chirlotries." The licence always contained a clause to the effect "The the licencee shall not without the written permission of the Collector of salt revenue or of his successor in office for the time being, sublet, sell, mortgage, or otherwise alienate whole or in part the privilege granted by this licence of manufacturing salt on the land within the aforesaid limits." Whenever the licencee obtained permission to sublet that was endorsed on the licence in the following form.

After the business had been carried on for some years disputes arose between the partners, the plaintiffs alleging that the accounts of the said Bhainder firm had not been made up and the plaintiff's and the 5th defendants share of the profits had not been credited to them. They plaintiffs declared themselves quite willing to carry out the partnership agreement and continue the partnership for five years as agreed and said that the first defendant had no right to exclude them from the business. They thereupon filed this suit praying that the defendants should be enjoined from excluding the plaintiffs and the 5th defendant from their shares or in the alternative that the partnership should be dissolved.

DEFENCE PLEA OF ILLEGAL AGREEMENT.

The 1st defendant in his written statement said that the business of the firm of Kessowji Dossa consisted of the manufacture and sale of salt. The salt was manufactured in various salt-pans situated in the district of Thana. Licences to work the salt-pans had been granted by the Collector to certain parties. Clause 5 of the licence granted provided that the right of manufacturing salt on the lands comprised in the licence or any portion thereof shall not be sublet sold or mortgaged or be given to any one in any manner without the permission of the Collector. The right to work the salt-pans, had, with the necessary permission of the salt Collector, been leased by the parties holding licences in respect thereof, to the defendant. These leases provided that the lessee should work and manage the salt-pans in accordance with the rules laid down by Government, and one of the leases also provided that the lessee should not take any partner in the lease without the permission of the lessor and the Collector. The defendant said that having regard to the terms of the licences and the leases, he alone was authorised to work the said salt-pans and manufacture salt therein and the working of the said salt-pans by the defendant in partnership with others was unauthorised and unlawful. The defendant further stated that having regard to the provision of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, and to the abovementioned circumstances the object of the partnership agreement constituting the firm of Kessowji Dossa and the business carried on by it were unlawful. He submitted that the plaintiffs could not sue to enforce their alleged rights arising out of the illegal agreement and the suit should be dismissed with costs.

PARTNERSHIP HELD LEGAL.

His Lordship in delivering judgment, after setting out the facts, observed that although under section 23 of the Indian Contract Act the consideration for an agreement was unlawful if forbidden by the provision of any law it should be noted that the Courts in India seemed to have recognised the distinction which had been drawn by the Courts in England between Acts the objects of which were to impose conditions in order to maintain or protect public safety and acts for administrative purposes, e.g., collection of revenue. But in the view his Lordship took of the case it was not necessary to decide the question in 37 Bom. 329, a case under Abkari Act. One of the conditions in the licence was against subletting the right to sell country liquor. The defendant admitted a partner in the business who afterwards brought a suit to recover the share of the profits. It was held that the omission in the licence of all reference to the question of subletting a part of the right to vend or of admitting persons into business only pointed to the inference that the Abkari authorities had decided not to prohibit taking up of other persons into partnership in the profits from selling liquor under an Abkari Act. No doubt the licence in that case did not contain any condition against subletting a part of the right. In the condition in this case the licencee was prohibited from subletting the whole or part of the privilege, but his Lordship did not think that any importance could be attached to that difference, because the admitting of partners was not alienating that privilege unless there was a document transferring or attempting to transfer to the partners a part of the right to manufacture the salt under the licence.

His Lordship finally held that the 1st defendant was not entitled to exclude his partners from sharing in the profits of the business and ordered that the partnership should be dissolved and that accounts should be taken up to the time the partnership came to an end in September, 1916. Plaintiffs' costs were to come out of the assets and 1st defendant was to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the issue as to legality and to bear his own costs.

Mr. Inverarity with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla, appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel with Mr. Bahadurji, appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the 3rd defendant.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan appeared for the 4th defendant.

Mr. R. S. Billimoria with Mr. Moos, appeared for the 5th defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 83.

391-15.—Tricum Wala Kadia v. Valimahomed Haji Aboo & Co. Crs. No. 1, Maneck D and Co.

HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 101

584-14.—Kanga and S, Mahadu Bapu Dharade v. Nathulal Radhakison & Co. Crs. No. 13, Mulla & Mulla.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Haji Janmahomed Adam, residing on the second floor of a house in Jackeria Musjid Street, reports to the Police the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,193 on Saturday last.

The shop of one Mowji Tulsiram was broken into and silk pieces valued at Rs. 400 stolen.

Ismail Alimahomed, a dealer in fancy goods, reports that goods including silk dresses of the collective value of Rs. 450 were stolen from his stores opposite the Victoria Dock.

Dalpat Bhogilal, a resident of Jubilee Baug, Tardeo, reports that currency notes and cash for Rs. 658 are missing from his room.

The shop of Rupchand Veerchand, a money lender of Chinchpokli, was broken into during Sunday night, and ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 408 stolen.

Raneebai, a woman, residing at Elphinstone Road, missed ornaments valued at Rs. 1,019 on Sunday.

REDUCE FLESH WITH SEA LEAVES.

Any man or woman who is troubled with a burden of excessive fat can easily reduce to the desired amount by following the simple, harmless plan of eating sea leaves obtained from plants growin in the sea off the coast of France. Natives of this part of the coast readily get the plant itself, but for the convenience of those not so fortunately situated, most chemists keep them in compressed or tablet form under the chemical name of salith .eaves, and if taken according to the simple directions that accompany them, will almost invariably reduce flesh at the rate of two or three pounds a week, and at the same time greatly improve the general health. It is interesting to note that when salith leaves are used the skin remains firm without any tendency to become flabby or wrinkled. 6841

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Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 48,13,916-3; donation from East Khandesh (36th instalment), Rs. 26,400; donation from West Khandesh, Rs. 13,520-9-4; donation from Kanara Branch, Rs. 12,193-0-4; donation from Staff of G. I. P. Rly. (9th instalment), Rs. 10,000; donation from Mr. Mia Mahamed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Rs. 10,000; donation from Treasury Officer, Kolaba, Rs. 7,500; donation from H. H. Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Rs. 5,000; donation from Sirur Taluka, Rs. 4,040-10; donation from Sheik of Mangrol, Rs. 2,000; donation from Bhatkal Petha, Rs. 2,000; donation from Ankola Taluka, Rs. 1,480; donation from Dharwar District (23rd instalment), Rs. 1,380-14-5; donation from Siddapur Taluka, Rs. 1,236; donation from Subjects of Kurundwad Junior State (1st instalment), Rs. 1,129; donation from Kumta Taluka, Rs. 1,074-1-1; donation from Honavar Taluka, Rs. 1,055-8-3; donation from Members of Bombay Gymkhana (29th instalment), Rs. 921; donation from the people of Debai, Rs. 816; donation from the Treasury Officer, Broach, Rs. 806-3-9; donation from Officers of the P. W. D. for January, Rs. 794; donation from Officers of the P. W. D. for December, Rs. 787; donation from Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services, Rs. 764; donation from H. H. Thakor Saheb of Rajkot for January, Rs. 750; donation from Yellapur Taluka, Rs. 565-3-9; donation from President, Maharana Shri Mohan Devji Silver Jubilee Committee, Rs. 500; donation from Karwar Taluka, Rs. 452-2; donation from Naliyan Taluka, Rs. 404-15-6; donation from the Treasury Officer, Broach, Rs. 329-8; donation from Lieut.-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, Rs. 300; donation from Karwar Town, Rs. 240-14-9; donation from District of Broach through Country Liquor Licenses, Rs. 240-8-7; donation from the District of Broach through Country Liquor Licenses for December, Rs. 226-13-7; donation from the Luso-Indiano Recreation Club being the proceeds of a variety entertainment, Rs. 205; donation from the European Staff and Native work people of Gokak Water Power Co., Rs. 200; donation from Forest Department, Karwar, Rs. 166-13-6; donation from Supa Petha, Rs. 141-7-3; donation from Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Rs. 100; donation from Treasury Officer, Nasik, Rs. 55; donation from R. G. G. for January, Rs. 50; donation from R. G. G. for February, Rs. 50; donation from G. A. Laughton (Kanara Branch), Rs. 50; donation from Goans in Mahim, Rs. 48-5-6; donation from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 39-15; donation from Government Central Press (28th donation), Rs. 37-14-9; donation from Government Central Press (29th donation), Rs. 37-8-5; donation from Mundgol Taluka, Rs. 32; donation from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 30-10; donation from Capt. J. L. Eden (January), Rs. 30; donation from Capt. J. L. Eden (February), Rs. 30; donation from Mr. A. W. J. Mowjee, Rs. 23-5-5; donation from Thandar of Pandu Mewas, Rs. 21-8; donation from Mamlatdar, Ghalod, Rs. 18; donation from Mamlatdar, Koli community, Rs. 15-2; donation from Dharampur State, Rs. 15; donation from Mr. G. S. Wilson, Rs. 15; sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 18-14. Total Rs. 49,24,285-15-2.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of matches played yesterday in connection with the above tennis tournament:—

SINGLES.

S. Calvacoressi beat H. V. Natu 7—5, 6—2; N. F. Naoroji beat B. N. Kulkarni 8—6, 7—5; Chief of Manvadar beat S. S Gangla 6—3, 6—0; Capt. Ali Raza beat J. R. Ganjiker 6—2, 7—5; T. Fox beat J. A. Shakoor 7—5, 11—9; W. Irwin beat N. Naoroji 6—1, 6—0; G. Sunder Rao beat Krishnaswamy 6—3, 6—0; Harwood beat Bhojat Ali 7—5, 7—5; Shete beat S. Aziz Ali 6—1, 6—2; A. E. Kebblewhite beat H. B. Tyabjee 6—3; 6—1; W Reid beat G. Fisher 6—2, 6—3; A. B. Shugaoker beat R. K. Swamy 6—3, 6—2; R. D. England beat E. J. Bunbury 3—6, 6—4, 6—0; G. Liladhar w. o. B. M. Shah; A. C. Gupta beat B. Vyas 6—3, 8—6; U. D. Ranga Rao beat R. Morarji 8—6, 6—0; R. A. Wagle beoa B. J. Morenas 6—1, 6—1; and A. A. Fyza beat M. Burn 6—3, 6—1.

SHALOM.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

(Queen's Road Courts) at 4-30 p.m.

DOUBLES.

Court No. 1, Yammato and S. Rata v. J. B. D. Chothia and Cuff.

Court No. 2, V. N. Chandaverker and S. M. Chothia v. Jukes and Barraclough.

Court No. 5, Burn and Gunther v. Shirgaoker and Pant.

Court No. 6, Dastoor and Navroji v. Kambata and Ragamer.

At 5-30 p.m.

Court No. 1, Fisher and England v. Bunbury and Fox.

Court No. 2, Jackson and Irwin v. Fyzee and Chinmulgund.

Court No. 4, Harwood and Fido v. Shakur and A. N. Other.

Court No. 5, Gupte v. Karve (Singles).

Court No. 6, Ali Riza and Bhogat Ali v. Gunjiker and Sunderrao (Doubles).

Bombay Gymkhana Courts, at 5-30 p.m.:—

Court No. 4, Reid and Cheetham v. Kapadia and Belvadi.

Court No. 5, Wagle and Bhadkamker v. Choubal and Tyebjee.

Court No. 6, Capt. Kirkwood and Calvacoresi v. Divraj Urs.

Court No. 7, Merchant and Damodar v. R. Morarji Krishnaswamy and Liladhar.

SHALOM.

CHUNG LING SOO.

An excellent change of programme was submitted by Chung Ling Soo and Co. at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday. To recall all the new illusions shown would be impossible but one that made a great impression on the audience, was Soo's impersonation of a volcano, in which he amuses himself by eating burning papers, cloth, candles and large quantities of cotton, wool, etc., and then blows forth smoke, sparks and flames. This is a trick that must be seen to be appreciated, which also applies to the floating girl and the orange tree tricks.

Leywood and Norell caused roars of laughter with their burlesque, honeymoon, skit and Colaro and Ethel Hill maintained their popularity with new numbers. Con Coyler with new songs and Ivey and Madge Aberdare in a well arranged Cowboy act completed an excellent bill.

There will be a matinee to-day at six p.m. and on Thursday next at six p.m. Attention is drawn to a complete conjuring matinee given by Chung Ling Soo himself in which many new novelties will be submitted. Plans are now open at Rose and Co.

SUSPECTED CASE OF POISONING

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Lachminarayan Muniram, a dock-labourer, aged about fifty-five years. It would appear that the deceased's niece Badamibai cooked rice and "dall" and prepared some "chapatti" on Monday, which she, and the deceased and his nephew Jageshwer partook of. The latter too otok ill soon after and started vomiting. Jageshwer recovered but Muniram died. After the body had been identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run to-day Feb. 20.)
(First Race starts at 3-25 p.m.)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Magyar 9-12; Silver Balm 9-12; Bachelor's Wedding 9-10; Politian 9-2; Silver Thrush 8-9; Evett 8-9; Pantomime II 8-4; Royal Ambition 7-11; Matchlock 7-9; Triple Alliance 7-4; Joyons Gard 7-2; Summer Thyme 7-1; Screamer 7-1; Thunder 7-1; Santa Barbara 6-13; Gibberish 6-13; Philanthropist 6-6.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Waynflete 9-12; Santa Barbara 9-11; Gibberish 9-11; Vanity Box 9-6; Gipsy's Advice 9-2; Philanthropist 9-0; Carpentia 8-6; Spenser 8-4; Kim III 8-2; Penny Pie 8-0; Lady Muriel 8-0; Bed-time 7-13; Anthracite 7-1; Yuan 7-10; Vidi 7-9; King's Head 7-9; Madrina 7-6; Strathroyale 7-0.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Waynflete 9-12; Kenilworth 9-6; Gipsy's Advice 9-2; County Cricket 9-1; Fire Finch 9-0; Premiere 8-12; Bedspread 8-6; Kinsale 8-6; Twa Brigs 8-4; Anthracite 8-1; Penny Pie 8-0; Rolling Stock 7-11; Tollendal 7-10; Billy Bawn 7-10; Margreen 7-9; Dorian 7-0.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cyanite 9-12; Dunskey 9-8; Ma Honey 8-9; Lucky Thought 8-8; Athlete 8-5; Mossy 7-12; Seigneurie 7-11; Megale 7-6; Adelaide II 7-6; Minimum 6-8.

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Beyrut 9-12; Zaki Pasha 9-12; White Silk 9-9; Red Cross 9-9; East Court 9-4; Ajax 8-10; Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-8; Durban 8-4; Royal Court 8-2; Mohsel 8-2; Collingwood 8-1; Vellard 7-11; Ace of Hearts 7-10; Ace of Royals 7-4; Black Hussar 7-2; Osprey 7-1; Black Ivory 6-0; Shailan 6-0; Raven 6-0.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Ajax 9-12; Hurchan 9-12; Collingwood 9-9; Malacca 8-2; Gazal 9-2; Burg 9-0; Iron Chest 8-13; Black Hussar 8-13; Ace of Royals 8-10; Lord Roseberry 8-4; Kaiumers 8-1; Tajilmulook 8-0; Ambassador 8-0; Biglig 7-13; Ajmer 7-12; Black Ivory 7-8; Welcome 7-7; Pasha 7-7; Ruby Fish 7-6; Collector 7-6; Shailan 7-6; Investment 7-5; Angler 7-1; Eldorado 7-1; Powerful 6-10.

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Hurchan 9-12; Tenebrense 9-4; Dhaidan 8-9; Lord Roseberry 8-8; Engine 8-5; Sirmust 8-2; Full Moon 8-0; Saood 7-12; Mat-hat-Baig 7-12; Ruby Fish 7-12; Cyprus 7-8; Tawdry 7-8; Crusader, 6-12.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Magyar 9-12; Bachelor's Wedding 9-10; Politian 9-2; Silver Thrush 8-9; Evett 8-9; Pantomime II 8-4; Summer Thyme 7-1; Screamer 7-1; Thunder 7-1; Santa Barbara 6-13; Gibberish 6-13; Philanthropist 6-6.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Santa Barbara 9-11; Gipsy's Advice 9-2; Penny Pie 8-0; Lady Muriel 8-0; Bed-time 7-13; Anthracite 7-11; Yuan 7-10; Vidi 7-9; King's Head 7-9; Madrina 7-6.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Kenilworth 9-6; County Cricket 9-1; Fire Finch 9-0; Premiere 8-12; Bedspread 8-6; Kinsale 8-6; Twa Brigs 8-4; Rolling Stock 7-11; Tollendal 7-10; Billy Bawn 7-10; Margreen 7-9; Dorian 7-0.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cyanite 9-12; Ma Honey 8-9; Athlete 8-5; Mossy 7-12; Seigneurie 7-11; Megale 7-6; Adelaide II 7-6; Minimum 6-8.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12; White Silk 9-9; Red Cross 9-9; East Court 9-4; Nizam-ul-mulk 8-8; Royal Court 8-2; Mohsel 8-2; Vellard 7-11; Ace of Royals 7-4; Osprey 7-1.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Hurchan 9-12; Collingwood 9-9; Malacca 9-2; Black Hussar 8-13; Ace of Royals 8-10; Kaiumers 8-1; Tajilmulook 8-0; Ajmer 7-12; Black Ivory 7-8; Welcome 7-7; Ruby Fish 7-6; Collector 7-6; Shailan 7-6; Investment 7-5; Angler 7-1.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Tenebreuse 9-7; Dhaidan 8-12; Lord Roseberry 8-11; Engine 8-8; Sirmust 8-5; Full Moon 8-3; Saood 8-1; Mat-hat-Baig 8-1; Ruby Fish 8-1; Cyprus 7-11; Tawdry 7-6; Crusader 7-1.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 3 lbs.

WATER POLO TOURNAMENT.

A water polo tournament took place between the Cumballa War Hospital team and the Parsi team of Messrs. Golwala Brothers Victoria Swimming Bath, on the 16th instant, at the latter Bath when there was a large gathering to witness the contest.

The English team was represented by Messrs. Spooner (Captain) Greenwood, Featherstone, Reynolds, Williamson, Tobin, Dovey and the Parsi team by Messrs. P. C. Kapadia (Captain), H. N. Gazdar, N. C. Kapadia, H. B. Spencer, K. D. Kapadia, J. D. Master and R. E. Sethna.

Messrs. Kerington and Dadi C. Golwala acted as referees and Messrs. Godrej D. Dhanapatal and Framroz C. Golwala as goal-keepers and Rustom B. Lam as time keeper.

The Parsees scored nine goals in succession while the opponents did not score any. Among the Parsees their Captain made 5 and Mr. Gazdar 3 goals while Mr. Spencer made 1 goal.

At the conclusion the English team congratulated the Parsee team on their success and their scientific swimming. After the Parsis had given three cheers for his Majesty and both the teams had taken refreshments the gathering dispersed.

A large mass meeting of the Pulayas (lowest hindu caste people) was held at Madras on Sunday at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall with Dewan M. Krishna Nair in chair, when one Brahmin and one Nair speaker addressed the Pulayas offering them advice for social advancement. The Dewan in his address assured the Pulayas of all sympathy and reasonable support in their cause. Two Pulaya lady speakers and one male speaker also addressed the assembly requesting all facilities and help being given them for educating their children and thanking the Darbar for the benefits conferred.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

MERITS OF AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT DISCUSSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

Another meeting was held to-day in the Premabhai Hall at 5-30 p.m., under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha, when Mr. I. K. Yajnik, of the Servants of India Society, gave a lecture on "India's place in the Empire," Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth being in the chair. The lecturer began by saying that while the subject of internal autonomy had been vigorously discussed during the last two years, the problem of India's place in the reconstituted Empire had been comparatively neglected. Fortunately, however, the shadowy representation of India at the Imperial War Conference and specially the round table propaganda culminating in the publication of Mr. Curtis' private letter had thoroughly awakened us to the danger that threatened us. After describing how the two really Imperial subjects of immigration and tariff had been made over to the Governments of the self-governing colonies, Mr. Yajnik said that the colonies had now become exceedingly desirous of participating in the decisions of foreign policy and peace and war.

The schemes devised to meet this desire were roughly speaking of two kinds:—(1) Those which without suggesting a brand new constitution relied upon the development of the Imperial Conference to substantially achieve this purpose, and (2) those which did not stop short of proposing the establishment of an Imperial Parliament on which the self-governing colonies were also represented and an Imperial Cabinet which should also be representative of the colonies. Now England would object to such a scheme because it would be divested of its Imperial power and would be reduced to the position of a dominion and the colonies also would not relish it as they would be burdened with a portion of Imperial expenditure. As regards India its foreign policy would be obviously determined by the proposed Imperial Government but then India should be represented adequately on the Imperial Parliament which claim Mr. Curtis has rudely brushed aside. But the Round Table propagandist goes further and proposed that the internal administration of India should also be entrusted to the Imperial authority on the ridiculous plea that the problems of internal and foreign policy cannot be clearly distinguished. The lecturer asked why India's case should be treated as an exception when complete autonomy of Canada which was very near the United States and Australia which stood in a somewhat precarious condition on account of its distance was compatible to-day with the Imperial rule of the British Government. The proposed scheme would therefore reduce India to the position of a dependency of five white nations of the Empire and would mean signal disaster to India's political status and freedom. Mr. Yajnik concluded by saying that the only two conditions on which India would agree to any scheme of Imperial reconstruction were that (1) the reformed Government of India should be made autonomous like Colonial Governments in matters of internal administrations, and (2) India should be represented adequately by her own chosen men on the Imperial Parliament or Council.

The Chairman said that this gigantic war should have been fought in vain if it did not strongly infuse the spirit of equality in the minds of men. Princes and peasants, noble men and agriculturists, labourers and miners. White and coloured soldiers were fighting together in trenches to-day and it was to be earnestly hoped that this experience will help to introduce the principle of racial equality in the constitution of our Empire. We were therefore surprised to read of Mr. Curtis' scheme which aimed at subjecting a coloured nation like India to the domination of the white nations of the Empire. The Chairman further remarked that we also had to do our duty towards the depressed classes, lower classes, etc., but our efforts at national regeneration would never succeed unless the Government gave us opportunities of political advancements.

A vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN CAWNPORE.

NOT TO BE CURTAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 19.

In continuation of their previous notice regarding the possibility of having to curtail supply of electrical energy and power to local consumers owing to the shortage of coal, the Indian Electrical Supply and Traction Company notify that owing to the arrival of a special supply of coal the company have now sufficient stock on hand to warrant their notifying customers that there is no immediate likelihood of the company having to curtail operations. The coal difficulty has not yet been removed but arrangements have been made which should ensure regular supply for the company's requirements.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 13th of Sheherevar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 27th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1935.
Hindu: 13th of Magh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.; Sunset: 6h. 41m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Maha Shivratri, Hindu holiday; Banks closed
Bombay Races: Fourth Day.
Variety Entertainment at the Empire Theatre, at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, February 21.
Unveiling of Mr. Gokhale's Portrait, Elphinstone College, 5-15 p.m.
THURSDAY, February 22.
Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Fort, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Vestry, Fort, 6-15 p.m.
SATURDAY, February 24.
Bombay Races: Fifth Day.
DAILY.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30.
Empire Theatre: at 6-30 only.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BOMBAY B. P. SCOUTS

Orders for the week ending Saturday 24th instant:—

Wednesday 21st.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st Aid Ambulance and 2nd Class Tests, Clubs Scout Law and knots.

Friday 23rd.—Full uniform parade. Fall in on Maidan at 4-45 p.m. sharp, to proceed to D. S. M's house for Anniversary day celebrations. All P/L's to attend on Wednesday and a give exact number expected. No leave except on Medical Certificate.

Saturday 24th.—Details issued later.

Appointments.—Scout Finan to be Actg. Second of Beaver Patrol.

Enrolments.—Scout Fett to Kangaroo Patrol.

Orderly P/L.—P/L Banks.

Remarks.—The Officers of the troop hope that the troop will attend in full strength on Fridad 23rd to celebrate six years formation of the Troop. All badges to be worn. Ceremonial uniform.

ALFRED G. FOOX.
A. S. M. in charge.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Tuesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade to-day, Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats. Train leaves Church Gate 6-35 a.m. Dress—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Operations will cease about 11 a.m. Members' chargers should be sent out over night to camp. Forage will be provided, picketing ropes to be provided by members.

"C" and "D" Troops.—Riding School at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant. Dress—Drill order.

Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I.A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE.

Registration.—Members are requested to note that they must register personally at the Police Headquarters before March 2nd, 1917.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

566—Proficiency Class.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and Note Books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

567—Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—Tuesday, February 20th, "G" Company.

Wednesday morning February 21st, Cadets "K" Company, Wednesday afternoon February 21st, Cadets "I" Company.

Thursday, February 22nd, "D" Company practice for Cup Shoot.

Friday, February 23rd, Reservists.

Saturday, February 24th, Reservists.

Sunday, February 25th, Casuals any Company.

Monday, February 26th, Casuals any Company.

Tuesday, February 27th, "D" Company Cup Shoot.

Wednesday, February 28th, Casuals.

There are still a number of men who have not completed musketry.

Officers Commanding Companies should apply for dates (morning or afternoon) on which their men can complete.

568—Competition.—The Leslie Cup Competition will be held on Sunday, February 25th. Instructions have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

569—Inspection.—The Inspection parade ordered for the 20th instant (vide Programme for February, 1917) is cancelled.

571—Parades.—"C" Company, Tuesday, 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters, Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company—Every Monday, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Drill order.

"G" Company.—Thursday, February 22nd at the Gymkhana, 7-15 a.m. Dress—Shirts and shorts. Members should note that the parade is on Thursday not Tuesday.

572—Registration Ordinance.—All members to whom this Ordinance applies, must register personally at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. before the 2nd March. Registration papers will not be issued from and cannot be received at Battalion Orderly Room.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

PROMOTIONS:—

No. 1033 Cpl. Hayward to be Sergt. vice Sgt. Banks promoted C.S.M.

No. 1514 Gr. Stevens to be Cpl. vice Cpl. Hayward promoted.

No 1169 Br. Norris to be Bombr. vice Br Beesley left Station.

No. 1581 Gr. Norie to be Bombr. to fill existing vacancy.

No. 1432 Gr. Bazley to be A/Br. vice Norris promoted.

No. 1584 Gr. Hyde H. S. to be A/Br. to fill existing vacancy.

REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.—

All members must register personally at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 6-0 p.m. before the 2nd of March 1917. Registration papers cannot be obtained at the B.V.A. Head Quarters.

CYCLISTS.—

Members wishing to register their names for (a) Cyclists, (b) Motor Cyclists will kindly do so before 16-0 a.m. Wednesday 21st inst., this is urgently required.

SUPERNUMERARY LIST.—

No. 1623 Bombr. F. J. Cowdurov No. 1 Coy. is placed on the Supdt. List with effect from 14-1-17.

LEAVE.—

No. 1522 Gnr. W. E. Plow No. 2 Coy. is granted leave on Medical Certificate for six months with effect from 19th February 1917.

STRENGTH.—

The following are struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 17-2-17; those men having joined the G. I. P Volunteer:—

No. 1915 Gunner A. Pegge No. 2 Coy.
No. 1814 Gunner R. W. F Butterfield No. 2 Coy

LEAVE.—

No. 1670 Gunner A. G. Chadwick No. 2 Coy is granted extension of leave for 6 months (out of India) with effect from 31-1-17 being employed on Munition work in England.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.—

No. 1 and 5 Coy's Wednesday at 7-0 p.m.
No. 2 Coy Thursday at 7 p.m.
E. E. Coy. Friday at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2-30.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Are we all Here? Yes. ... Darewski
Overture.—Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Valse.—Bebe ... Vessey
Selection.—The Mikado ... Sullivan's
A Veil Dance.—Mystic Beauty ... Finck
Fantasia.—Students' Songs ... Douglas.
Song.—A Perfect Day ... Bond
Two Step.—Mr. Jollyboy ... Godfrey.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A special public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-day, on the occasion of the Mahashivratri, at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), when Swami Vishveshwaranandji, Swami Omkar Sachchidanand and others will deliver lectures.

ANJUMAN-E-ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Zeya-Islam will be held on Friday, the 23rd instant, at Abba Esa's Chawl, Falkland Road, at 8-30 (B. T.) when the subject of free and compulsory education will be considered.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 24th instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) following by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.). Members are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

With the help and patronage of some of the prominent South Indian residents of Bombay, the above Club has been opened in Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, for the purpose of affording facilities for social intercourse between members of the South Indian communities in Bombay, thus supplying a long felt want.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA.

The annual gathering of the above institution was held at Dadar on Sunday, in the hall of the Dadar English School under the presidentship of Dr. Bhavanishankar Dadarker. The report for the 1915-1916 was read, which was much encouraging. The institution was started some nine years ago and is making steady progress. The speakers including the president, dwelt on the need of a building for the institution and pressed the organisers to start a building fund for the purpose.

A KHALASI'S SUICIDE,

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Ashgarali Hyderali, a khalasi, residing in a shed at Vincent Road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and twelve others, who lived in the shed, went to bed on Sunday night as usual. At 4 a.m. yesterday the deceased was found hanging from a beam in the shed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Motilal Bagwandas was charged by Mr. R. L. D'Souza, Excise Inspector with having in his possession 21 packets of cocaine containing in all 10½ grains at Kamatipura 1st lane. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN WESTERN INDIA.

PROTECTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

In their resolution on the progress report of the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for the year ending the 31st March 1916, the Bombay Government observe that owing to the transfer of the latter to Agra during the course of the year Mr. Bhandarkar was single-handed for a portion of the touring season. He is specially congratulated upon the success attending his efforts to photograph the images of the Great Tower at Chitorgarh. Government are pleased to note the progress that has been made in the development of the Prince of Wales and Bijapur Museums, both of which have received welcome additions to their collections of historical and archaeological objects. The question of putting an end to the exploitation of Adil Shahi antiquities in Bijapur and their removal from that district is receiving the attention of Government.

The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the progress that has been made in the execution of agreements with the owners of protected monuments.

There has been a considerable improvement in the inspections by Executive Engineers during the year, but, says the Resolution, the systematic personal inspection, upon which Government have more than once laid stress, does not appear to have been carried out in some of the very districts, in which archaeological monuments require the closest attention.

CONCERT AT BARODA.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the express wish of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, a concert was arranged at the Laxmivilas Palace.

The first part, which was organized by Miss Tottenham, consisted of selections from the "Balkan Princess," "Belladora" and Oboe and Bassoon solos by the string band. Two vocal solos by Ronald "Dawn in the Forest" "O Night" were very well sung by Mrs. McMillan of Ahmedabad. The second part of the concert was arranged by Begum Fyzee Rahamin. Lohengrin and Tannhauser selections were rendered by Mrs. Eldvedge of Bombay in her beautiful Mezzo Soprano in splendid manner. Miss Ruth Woodsmall sang "Still as the Night" by Bohm as "Chausan de Florian" by Godard in her rich contralto. Miss rendered a pianist of Bombay, Morgan the Finlandia by sibelius with brilliant technique. Mr. Ronaldson sang two bass songs with great emotion. The Soloists were assisted by Mr. Coyle at the piano and the Maharaja's Orchestra was ably conducted by Mr. Fredilis.

Begum Fyzee Rahamin gave a delightful expression of an Indian song. Her voice was melodious and the plaintive strains were highly appealing. The concert was greatly appreciated by the Baroda people, who have few opportunities of hearing such music.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Here is an instance of the absolute apathy of the Railway authorities to the comforts and conveniences of the third class passenger in this country. A few days back I was encamped at Chhor Railway Station (J. B. Ry.), when the mail train from Hyderabad (Sindh) steamed in at about 8 p.m. The train was full, almost every third class compartment being crowded, as is usually the case with this train. Under some instructions from Hyderabad, the station master at Chhor detached one third class carriage and in consequence, besides the passengers already waiting on the platform to get into the train, those evicted from the detached carriage had also to be accommodated. And you know what would be done in such circumstances. It was just the old story of overcrowding repeated in its worst form. People were stuffed in—actually stuffed in by physical force—just as one might stuff an overfull trunk when going on a long holiday. A few vigorous spirits resisted and won; for the rest, it was tame submission. During all this tumult and confusion on the platform, the station master was standing serenely discussing the latest news brought by his friend from Hyderabad. I strongly protested to the guard against the third class carriage being detached, but he pointed to the station master and the station master said he could do nothing. The third class carriages in the train were now but crates of fowls—a jungle of heads and arms and legs projecting vaguely out of nowhere. In spite of all this overcrowding, a goodly number of poor people were left behind to pass some miserable hours on the cheerless platform of the Chhor Railway Station on a cold winter night.

In the course of conversation the guard told me that the station master could have allowed the third class carriage to proceed further. At any rate, if it was to be detached at Chhor, no passengers for stations beyond Chhor ought to have been allowed to occupy it. But what was the guard to do and the station master? True to the traditions of their department, they value, as they were taught to, everything but the convenience of the third class travelling public. Whatever subordinate may have erred in this case, I lay the blame solely at the door of the higher, or rather the highest authorities. A system of Railway administration, which countenances, if not authorises, such callous indifference to the rights and privileges of the largest, though poorest, section of the travelling public, is a system which ought to be eradicated, root and branch.—Yours, etc.

SIRKO.

Shadipali, Feb. 15, 1917.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON.

The following are the results of the Theory Examination, held at Saint Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on the 2nd December, 1916.

Intermediate Division:—Margaret Phillips 92 Honours; Ivy Millicent Cockman 80 Honours.

Advanced Junior Division:—Eudora Paris, 87 Honours; Olive Guest, 86 Honours; Girlie Mehta, 85 Honours; Irene Dyer, 76 Pass; Barbara Williams, 71 Pass; Mary Jane Dias, 70 Pass; Doris Fahey, 67 Pass; and Florence Fidgett, 61 Pass.

Junior Division:—Horace De Jeysus, 97 Honours; Mehera Meherji, 96 Honours; Mary Josephine Ferreira, 93 Honours; Dossibai Vatcha, 93 Honours; Phyllis Cockman, 77 Pass; and Marie Cleu-, 74 Pass.

Preparatory Division:—Kathleen Dyson, 93 Pass.

POONA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

The Poona New College celebrated its first anniversary yesterday. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who presided, gave the following address to the students:—

If we view this War in the right spirit, and instead of looking at the evil done by it with its barbarities and inhumanities, we try to look at the compensating good effects, we find that it has, for some time to come at least, destroyed people's faith in material progress as the final goal towards which humanity should work its way. The War has shown the importance of discipline and asceticism, and has vindicated the moral side of civilization. Not only that, but the War has shown, in the words of Henri Bergson that "The moral forces which were to the forces of matter by their side, suddenly revealed themselves as creators of material force." He goes on to say "an implacable law decrees that spirit must encounter the resistance of matter, that life cannot advance without bruising that which lives, and that great moral results are purchased by much blood and many tears." Do we not see in this description a repetition of the allegorical explanation of the great war between the Kauravas and Pandavas? In that great battle on the plains of Paniput the forces of good and those of evil were arrayed against one another. We know that Lord Vishnu, who incarnated himself as Shri Krishna for the protection of the good and the punishment of the evil-doer supported the forces of good and that under his guidance, the forces of evil were destroyed. It appears from what Shri Krishna himself said that he incarnated himself not merely for the purpose of punishiag the evil doers but that the ulterior object of that Avatar as of all Avatar's was "The establishment of religion." And as the Lord added the phrase "I incarnate myself in different ways, we are justified in hoping that when the forces of evil are destroyed in this War, there will be new ideals of progress and duty which may be taken as "The establishment of Religion." This is not the atttiude of believers only. In "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," H. G. Wells traces the change in the attitude of the hero towards all problems,—social, economical and spiritual on account of what he sees of and suffers through the war. Mr. Britling to whom God had been "a thing of intelligence, a theory, a report, something told about but not realised; in the end says "Religion is the first thing and the last thing, and until a man found God and been found by God, he begins at no beginning, he works to no end. He may have his friendships, his partial loyalties, his scraps of honour. But all these things fall into place and life falls into place only with God. Only with God God, who fights through men against Blind Force and Night and non-Existence; Who is the End, Who is the Meaning."

I have till now referred to the future of the progress of humanity in general. Our immediate interest is, however, in the future of each of us individually. In this connection we must first realise that the "first" is made for the "last of life," and that the latter depends upon the manner in which the former is made. The first of your life, my young friends, is being made now, partly by the system under which you receive your training, partly by the training itself and the personality of your Teachers, partly by your environments, but mainly by yourselves, by the use that you make of your present opportunities.

There is bound to be some kind of oversessure on the nerves of students so long as competitive examinations are to be the tests of a young man's capabilities and of the work done at the College. But there is worry of another and a preventible kind which a writer of the psychology of desire says "can largely if not wholly be removed if the appropriate methods of calming the mind had been taught. The problem is how to attain that state of consciousness which is best fitted for the acquisition of knowledge without putting any unnecessary strain on the nervous system." In a College like this where there will be complete understanding and fellow-feeling between students and professors, it cannot be difficult to find a proper solution of such a problem. While the removal of preventible strain is in the hands of both the teachers and yourselves, the work of freeing you from worries about your future is not in the hands of any of you, nor is it so easy of achievement. So long as a few professions are, open to us is it any wonder that they are overcrowded and it must be a constant source of worry to all students to find out the means of making their way through this crowd. The first step to be taken to remedy this evil is as His Excellency Lord Chelmsford said at the Calcutta University to open to our young men the doors to professions that are now barred to them. It is also necessary to make the training given at the Professional Colleges of a more practical character, so that our graduates of the Agricultural and Engineering Colleges may without any course of apprenticeship be able to put their knowledge to practical use soon after graduation. So long as there is an idea in the minds of those who guide and control the affairs of Universities that "the value of any study varies inversely with its usefulness" and this paradoxical assertion is quoted with approval by Lord Haldane's London University Commission, it is useless to expect any radical alteration in the syllabus suited to the future requirements of the students. The Committee to be appointed for the purpose of inquiring and reporting on the working of the Calcutta University may perhaps be able to make helpful recommendations on the subject, and if the scope of the inquiry of the Committee is to be extended to the other Indian Universities as desired by the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri, we shall have opportunities of making our suggestions in the matter. Even Lord Haldane's Commission however recognises the advantages of modern Universities.

In all this work, the guidance of a sympathetic teacher is of great value. Lord Haldane's Commission referring to the effect of personal contact with the mind of a great Master, quotes Helmholtz's remarks that "Any one who has once come into contact with one or more men of the first rank has had his mental standard altered for the rest of life." Has not each of us felt the effect of such personal magnetism? Speaking for myself I may say that I have benefited very largely not only through my contact with my teachers at school and College, but in after-life I have learnt ideals from a friend, the greatest son of your city, whose anniversary falls due today that have in many respects altered my mental standard for the rest of my life. The city that produced a Gokhale, will we hope produce many more to take his place, and students who have sat at the feet of such men will surely have the Faith that says—"Trust God nor be afraid."

Official and Personal.

Lt.-General Sir E. A. Altham, Colonel and the Misses Bruce-Kingsmill lunched at Government House yesterday.

His Excellency attended a Special Convocation held in the University Hall yesterday evening to confer the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. on Dr. Mackichan.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended a Variety Entertainment in aid of the J. J. Hospital and War Funds at the Empire Theatre after dinner yesterday.

The manager of "Empire Automobiles" writes in reference to the report of an inquest in our Sunday Edition, wherein it was stated that the deceased Shunker Narayan, was a clerk in the Empire Automobile Company, that there has been no clerk in his employ by this name.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

The Willingdon Plate (mile and a quarter). Although Mr. Mathuradass Gokuldas has declined with two of his nominations, the other two left in still leave him with a very strong band Politian ran close up fourth in the mile event of last Saturday and the extra furlong of this afternoon will be all in his favour, while Gibberish we know to be in just the right form to improve a lib, or two on nice working gallop such as he was asked to execute in the acquisition of the Alexandra Park Plate of a fortnight ago. But for all that especially at the price it is likely to return this stable is not the one to which we are inclined to pin our faith on this occasion and if the top notchers are to be upset, it is to Thunder that we shall look for this disturbance.

The Colaba Plate (one mile) should go to Vidi with Yuan and Madrina in the places The Worli Plate (straight). We are again confronted with the problem as to whether Kinsale is likely to be in the mood to jump away in good fine. If he does not the squibby Tollendal is likely to just stay out the five furlongs in front of the field.

The Randwick Plate (mile and a half) Megale has put up a nice gallop since last appearing in public and his chance looks now as the only one likely to down the top-weight.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate (six furlongs) East Court looks like a dead snip for this event Mohsel and Nizam-ul-Mulook should come next, but are not likely to trouble Messrs. Heath and J. Stewart's speedy but stamina-lacking chestnut. It will be discouraging to the more recently travk-struck of these two racing magnates if a bracket is not forthcoming this afternoon.

The Damascus Plate (One mile).—The four bottom-weights appear to have the best of it and although it seems almost like heresy to select Collector for the distance, we have reason to believe that he will just about catch the judge's eye. Welcome will also be thereabouts.

The Salsette Plate (Five furlongs).—Hurchan having refused in favour of the other event for which he is also top weight, the burdens have all gone up 3 lbs. Cyprus is considered to have been unlucky so far and may at last oblige. Sirmust and Saood the other likely ones.

SENSITIVE STEEL HANDS.

Some of the wonders of physical reconstruction that are being achieved in the treatment of disabled soldiers in France are described by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., in a special report to the British Secretary for War, says the "Daily Mail." Particularly successful is the work of Professor Jules Amar, to whom, as he goes down the street near his hospital in Paris, the women smile and say, "That's the man that gave my husband his arm back."

On the day of Sir Henry Norman's visit there were in the laboratory three one-armed men who are earning 6s. 8d. a day as fitters. One of them while waiting amused himself by turning on a lathe little brass shells, as souvenirs, as well as any turner could have done.

Professor Amar offered a cigarette to one man whose arm had been amputated just below the shoulder. Sir Henry Norman was about to take a cigarette from his own case in order to hand it to the man, who saying "Pardon me, I can help myself," proceeded to take one with his steel hand. Placing the cigarette in his mouth he selected a match from a box, struck it on the box in his sound hand, and lighted the cigarette, holding the lighted match in his steel hand.

A second man, using his artificial hand, grasped the hand of Sir Henry Norman and shook it warmly. The third, whose arm was amputated above the elbow, picked up a needle from the table with a small pair of dissecting forceps. Afterwards the men gave an exhibition of turning and filing metal and wood-drilling with a sensitive bit.

The motions of these wonderful artificial limbs are controlled through straps and cords, by movements of the muscles of the chest and back.

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State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing. of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 20, 1917.

AN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who has also come under the ban of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's displeasure and has been served with an order prohibiting him from entering the Punjab in the same terms as that served on Mr. Tilak, announces that he never had any intention of going to the Punjab. We are informed that neither was there any such intention on the part of Mr. Tilak and that the statement contained in the order to that effect is entirely false. Under these circumstances one would like to know what becomes of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's "reasonable grounds of belief." The Order states that there are "reasonable grounds for believing" that Mr. B. Tilak, or Mr. Pal as the case may be, "is intending to visit the Punjab and there to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety." Now, if the first part of the belief is wrong the second part is necessarily so and the whole charge falls to the ground. It is quite clear, that if Mr Tilak and Mr. Pal had no intention of entering the Punjab they could have had no intention of acting there in a manner prejudical to the public safety. We hope the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will be able to appreciate this simple logic. Thus we find that a most gross accusation is flung at two public men on wholly unsustainable grounds and it becomes necessary to ask where Sir Michael O'Dwyer got his "grounds" from. That he has been grievously misled is obvious. But the misfortune is not his alone. He has inflicted a grave wrong on others and it is due to them and the public, to whom these *ex parte* charges against individuals is a matter of serious concern, to offer them some explanation. We want to know who told Sir Michael O'Dwyer that these gentlemen were about to visit the Punjab and what steps he took to satisfy himself that the information was of a reliable character before he set in motion the drastic and scarifying provisions of the Defence of India Act. Our comments yesterday and our protest were made in the absence of any knowledge as to whether Mr. Tilak had any intention of visiting the Punjab or not. The fact that he had not gives the matter an infinitely graver aspect. Yesterday we appealed to Lord Chelmsford to do something to protect the public against these excesses of executive authority. We feel bound, in the light of this new information, once more to emphasise the danger involved in the continuance of a supine attitude on the part of the Viceroy towards the manner in which certain of the Provincial governments are irritating and exasperating public feeling by reckless use of the arbitrary powers that have been placed in their hands.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

The letter which we publish in another column regarding the existing state of affairs in the Small Causes Court which culminated on Saturday in the scene in the Acting Chief Judge's court reported in our issue of Sunday, relates to a matter that demands the attention of those authorities who have it in their power to see that the present anomalous situation is not prolonged beyond such a period as may be inevitable. It will be remembered that the Acting Chief Judge while sitting on Saturday with the acting Fourth Judge as a Full Bench took upon himself to rebuke publicly his colleague by announcing in reference to the latter's questions to the arguing pleader that it was not the judge's part to advocate the cause of a party. Such a grave reflection on the conduct of a brother judge cannot be allowed to pass and Mr. Billimoria, it seems to us, took the only course open to a self-respecting man when, on failing to secure from the Acting Chief Judge a retractation or explanation of the remark, he announced that he would be unable to sit in the Full Court again. The matter cannot be allowed to rest there. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the Chief Judge's stricture on his colleague was wholly unwarranted, but, in any case, his conduct in passing the stricture publicly, in the face of the bar and the public, in the form that he did was wholly inexcusable and not calculated to support either his own dignity or respect for the Court which he adorns. It is to be hoped, for his own sake, that Mr. Chitre will find a way out of the awkward and invidious situation he has himself created.

We questioned at the time the appointment was made, the wisdom of the experiment of promoting to the acting Chief Judgeship an advocate of no particular standing who had only just been appointed to act as Fifth Judge. Indeed it is doubtful whether there was any wisdom about it. The appointment seems to have been purely a matter of expediency. It could only have been excused or justified by success in results. Unfortunately the results have been anything but what might have been desired. It would be painful and invidious to enter in detail into all the reasons that have shown the appointment to be one that should never have been made, though it will be necessary to do so, if the first opportunity is not availed of to replace Mr. Chitre by a more suitable occupant of the post. Suffice it to say that it is the fact, that the working of the Court has suffered in efficiency since the changes that were made nearly a year ago, and that the public, the Bar, and, we believe it is correct to say, even the Bench have strong reason to complain of the present state of affairs. It should not be necessary to say more.

THE "FIGHT FOR RIGHT."

Not much has been heard in India of the "Fight for Right Movement," one of the organisations that have come into being since August 1914, with the object of discussing and explaining the position and prospects of the Allies in relation to the world-conflict. The members of the Movement include well-known and distinguished persons who have earned the right to speak with authority, and to be listened to with respect, by their past achievements in their several fields of activity. A volume entitled "For the Right" consisting of essays and addresses by the members, recently published, is a useful and sober contribution to the study of the war problems. The writers cover a wide range. They analyse the international situation which preceded the war, and state lucidly the principles upon which the Allies have taken their stand and the ideals that underlie the "Fight for Right." They make also well-considered suggestions towards the great question of reconstruction after the war.

One of the most interesting essays in the volume is contributed by Mr. Philip Kerr, the Secretary of the "Round Table" organisation, and a man of scholarly temper and attainments. Mr. Kerr's theme is the inter-action of nationalism and internationalism as principles of human progress. He studies the factors in special relation to the causation of the war, and to see what moral may be deduced therefrom for the future guidance of international relationship. Mr. Kerr is stimulating and candid throughout. "It is not enough merely to point out the defects of the German solution of the political world problem. It is necessary to have a positive solution of our own." Otherwise, he says, "even if we are completely victorious we shall drift back, as we did in 1815, to mere balance of power, with its endless competition of armaments, and its inevitable sequel in Armageddon." The point the writer endeavours to make is that while the active responsibility for the war, as all the world has recognised, rests on Germany, the passive responsibility for not taking preventive steps in time rests upon the rest of the civilised world. "It is perfectly obvious," says Mr. Kerr, "that there was something wrong with all nations before the war: if that had not been so, there would have been no war." What then was this all-pervading evil? It lay, according to the author, in a phase of perverted nationalism. Mr. Kerr is careful to guard against any hasty or sweeping condemnation, even by inference, of Nationalism as a motive force in human effort and growth. "Nationalism has its good side," he says. "It is the manifestation of self-reliance in a people previously acquiescent in the arbitrary rule of others, or in facts as they are. It is, in its beginnings, often the awakening of conscience and public service. Nationalism freed Europe from Napoleon. Nationalism united Italy. Nationalism is one of the foundations on which a future federation of the British Empire can be built." But what of the debit side of the account? Mr. Kerr points to the recent history of the Balkan States. While nationalism gave the Balkan people in 1912 the sense and the solidarity to effect their deliverance from Turkish rule, it was nationalism, too, that in 1913, instead of achieving a just and harmonious federation of all the races on a basis of equal liberty and equal rights, spurred them into pitiless internecine fratricide. And Europe to-day presents a spectacle, Mr. Kerr thinks, analogous to that of the Balkan States in 1913: "Nationalism is obviously the principle of estrangement and war in Europe to-day."

What then is the destructive element or aspect of a force that in its other manifestations has been universally conceded to be a beneficent and progressive impulse? The evil in nationalism, says the writer, is obviously an excessive egotism,—"an excessive concentration on one's own interests, or ideas, or desires, or civilisation, with its correlative ignorance or disregard of the needs and ideals of others." The effects of unmitigated selfishness among nations, indeed, Mr. Kerr points out, are not dissimilar to the effects of selfishness among individuals: "it produces discontent, envy, hatred and so war." This nationalistic egotism takes a two-fold shape. There is the positive side of it and the negative. The former has been manifested by Germany,—it is the wish to impress one's own authority and *kultur* on others, if necessary by force. The other form, is that of indifference to the wishes and interests of others "Every nation for itself and God for us all," as Canning said cynically. It was this latter form of nationalism, says Mr. Kerr, which dominated all the democratic world before the war.

Now the consequence of national egotism is that everybody loses sight of the fundamental fact of the international situation, that humanity is in essence a family,—a family divided, it is true, by race and language, religion and civilisation, but still a great family of human beings, alike in the endowments of the human mind, in the eternal impulses of the human heart. And it is not until we return to this principle that we really get daylight on to the problem of reorganising the world and preventing war after this war. When we think of the world, not as a number of organised States labelled Germany and England and Russia and America and Japan, each necessarily striving, in constant friction with its neighbours, for place and privilege and power, for colonies or pre-eminence, but as consisting of Germans and Englishmen and Russians and Americans and Japanese, etc., all living in one country, the earth, and all concerned to make that earth a better place for all to live in, we begin to see the problem in its true perspective.

It follows therefore that the salvation of the world cannot be worked out on the principle of "Every nation for itself and the devil take the hindmost," any more than the Prussian panacea of one race imposing its will by coercion on the others provides mankind any hope of deliverance from strife and conflict. "We see," concludes Mr. Kerr, "that we shall only begin to progress if, while every civilised nation is left free to work out its own internal salvation for itself, it combines actively with all other civilised nations in conducting the common affairs of the world for the benefit of all." And the second proposition is conditional and consequent upon the first. The application to India of the doctrine to which Mr. Kerr's reflections have led him is too self-evident to need labouring. But it may not be as clear to some of his disciples and associates as it is to us, and we therefore commend it to their attention.

Notes of the Day.

The Gokhale Anniversary.

It was becoming that the anniversary of Mr. Gokhale's death should have been commemorated. The country honours itself in honouring the memory of that great and true Indian, and we trust the observance of the Gokhale anniversary will be an increasing source of inspiration to his countrymen in future years. Tributes are being paid all over the country to his work and worth, and various suggestions of memorials have been put forward. That is right and fitting, but Gokhale's greatest memorial is the example of selfless and steadfast devotion to the cause which the patriot gave his country. In these days, more than ever, there is need for the staunch and unswerving integrity, and singleness of vision, which were the keynote of his life. His appeal and his example, in a very special sense, are for the younger generation, and it is to be hoped that in their case reverence for the memory of Mr. Gokhale may find expression in that patriotic and self-sacrificing service of India of which he was the apostle.

The Drink Evil in Burma.

The latest report on Excise Administration in Burma quotes the view expressed by the Government of India in 1905 that they "have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation", because he the Commissioner of Excise is afraid that "the ideas of the public, even of temperance reformers, are so vague on the subject." The "moral policy" of the Government, we are assured, is not lost sight of by the Revenue Officers, who are in charge of the Excise policy. The Commissioner's encouraging conclusion, however, that the only hope of improvement lies in "the progress of public opinion in favour of temperance or total abstinence", which, means that meanwhile Government are not inclined to do more than act up to their "moral policy" of supplying drink to "moderate" consumers.

The L. G.'s Sapient Observations.

And how this latter policy is to be pursued,—Notwithstanding the far-reaching and almost revolutionary measures taken by Russia, France and Britain to stop or control the drink evil, is described in the following sapient observations of Sir Harcourt Butler in his Review of the Report:—

> Sir Harcourt Butler is disposed to think that in Burma there is a tendency to overlook this necessity, and he deprecates any further reduction of licences until the conditions of each district have been carefully considered. It is probable that in some areas the number of shops is in excess of requirements. It is certain from the prevalence of illicit liquor, as evidenced by the statistics of effences against the Excise laws, that in other areas a demand exists which is at present met from illicit source. His Honour is not prepared to accept without qualification the opinion of some district officers, which is quoted in the Report that the opening of shops spreads the taste for liquor.

It is quite evident that the new War spirit has not touched Sir Harcourt Butler.

A Sybaritic Satrapy.

As to that the following extract from a communication which appears in "Truth" is of appropriate interest:—

> Stories are told of the refurnishing of Government House, and of Forest officers supervising the chopping down of trees in its compound at time when every department is supposed to have spared as many men as it can afford for the war. . . Nor has Rangoon alone been the recipient of these blessings. The hill station of Maymyo has been improved by the thinning out of the trees in Government House compound. It is to be further improved by the addition of an artificial lake costing several lakhs of rupees, whereon the privileged few may disport themselves in sailing boats. As may be imagined, we are required to dress up to the standard of our now fashionable existence. Intimations are sent round that the standard of dress is not what the powers consider it should be. We are faced with a visit from the Viceroy, and tail coats, silk hats, and such like perishable articles are prescribed for garden parties and similar functions. As no silk hat can survive the rains in our damp climate, everyone must buy a new one, and our outfitters are doing a roaring trade. Semi-official intimations that ladies are not to wear the same dress twice before the Viceroy has gone round, and thousands of pounds are being spent on perfectly useless articles of attire. Your columns have previously criticised the Viceroy for the employment of an unnecessary number of military officers on his domestic staff. Sir Harcourt Butler retains a soldier as private secretary.

The Spanish Ministerial Crisis.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" quoting "El Pais," a Spanish progressive and pro-Ally paper discloses the secret story of the recent ministerial crisis in Spain and gives some interesting revelations regarding the failure of German diplomacy in that country:—

> The high personage in charge of German propaganda in Spain (the German Ambassador) sent a wireless message to his Government towards the end of last August, asking for money in order to intensify the work of the press favourable to them (the Germans) and to bring about the fall of Count Romanones. This message was intercepted by the French Government by means of their Eiffel Tower station, and a copy of it presented to Marquis del Muni, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris. "El Pais" suggests that this proof of foreign intervention in internal politics must certainly have produced deep emotion in the Spanish Government and given rise to the spirit of co-operation and cordial help which the Premier obtained from Senor Maura and Senor Dato the two chiefs of the Conservative Opposition. It also explains why the Prime Minister should seek shelter near the Crown, whose ratification of powers must act as a very powerful hint to the indiscreet diplomatist who caused all the trouble.

An Answer to German Influences.

A note published shortly after the crisis by "El Debate," a prominent clerical and pro-German paper, the correspondent says, seems to add weight to the preceding story. According to "El Debate," the Premier said to two press representatives just after being confirmed in his post by the Royal confidence: "I could not refuse the honour conferred upon me by the King. I am very much pleased with this solution, for it provides an adequate answer to certain requests. I might fall, attacked by Parliament or by a passionate condemnation of a paper, but never to satisfy external interests. This crisis is an answer to outside influences." Indeed, in Spain as in America, the diplomacy of Germany works with commendable thoroughness in favour of the Allies.

The New Lingua Franca.

Among the many pleasant results of the comradeship in war between the British and French soldiers on the Western Front has been that the new *lingua franca* has become one of the proudest possessions of the British soldier. The latter, as the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says, brings home his scraps of "compris" and "voulez-vous" with as much elation as his Prussian helmets, and he immediately tries the jargon on many an unappreciative policeman and 'bus conductor. But his knowledge of the spoken language still remains primitive and uninflected. The French newspapers, however, are becoming increasingly popular. One finds the French papers with English and colonial papers, the correspondent says, in all the reading-rooms, and in billets and trenches men day by day with increasing success puzzle out the latest news of the war. The soldiers say that it is well worth the trouble, because the information and comment are so much fresher and freer than what they get from English newspapers. It is not to be supposed that when they return to their homes they will let the new study drop.

FIERCE BATTLE AROUND MIRAUMONT.

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORY ON THE TIGRIS.

FIERCE BATTLE AROUND MIRAUMONT.

ALLIES' ATTACKING OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

GERMAN POSITION AT BAPAUME JEOPARDISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

Reuter's special correspondent in France says the battle arround Miraumont was the heaviest attack since the battle of Beaumont Hamel. The line of attack extended from a point south-east of Pys to the Puisieux road, on a front of two miles. The operation was the continuation of the great tactical plan which enabled us to destroy the most formidable works and gain footing on the highest ground between Grandcourt and Miraumont. The attack was preceded by deliberate bombardment to destroy the dense barbed wire and the attack was launched before dawn under cover of all available guns.

The first objective was gained with little opposition. The attackers swept on and all the objectives on the left were carried by seven o'clock. The British advancing well up strongly fortified the line of the Albert-Arras railway. Daylight brought rain and clouds which enveloped the batterfield, thus putting the artillery out of action.

After that the fighting was with rifles, bayonets and bombs. The fiercest struggle was in the centre, where the British objective was a forty-foot mound with sunken road fringed with machine-guns.

HOW GERMAN ADVANCE ENDED.

The Germans disputed the advance foot by foot up a muddy incline. The British had almost gained the crest when the Germans launched a heavy counter-attack. Grey waves swept down and the British retreated a short distance, maintaining a fierce rifle fire, then the supports arrived and ended the German advance, which had gained only a little ground. Thereafter the fighting was desultory and the Germans failed to retrieve their losses.

PRISONERS' TRIBUTE TO OUR ARTILLERY.

The prisoners pay a striking tribute to our artillery and they say that the enemy casualties were very heavy. We also paid the price of a victory which is most important.

The French correspondents reveal that General Gough commanded.

The success will aggravate the already critical position of the Germans at Bapaume.

INTRODUCTION OF NAVAL ESTIMATES IN PARLIAMENT.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 19.

A crowded week for Parliament opens to-day. Mr. Bonar Law this afternoon, will announce the eagerly awaited results of the War Loan and Sir Edward Carson will introduce the naval estimates on Wednesday, when submaring will probably fill the bill, while it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Dominions, the Allies and the neutrals will be sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement on Thursday regarding the restrictions on imports.

RAW JUTE TAKEN UP BY GOVERNMENT.

ALL IMPORTS ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

The Government has announced that it will take possession at the present market prices of all unsold raw jute in the United Kingdom and of any unsold stocks arriving henceforth, thus prohibiting spot or transit dealings. The Government has decided to prohibit all imports of raw jute on private account until further notice.

The objection of the prohibition of imports is to economise tonnage. The prohibition of dealings does not apply to dealings for the purpose of storing in India or shipment from India direct to the Allied or neutral countries, or dealings in jute in stock in the Allied or neutral countries or in transit thereto.

A recent War Office census of stocks of raw jute in the United Kingdom shows that the visible supplies are sufficient to maintain the production during the current year at the same rate as last year, provided measures are taken to safeguard the supplies of firms, who have comparatively small supplies in reserve.

FOOD RATIONING IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 19.

The "Handelsblad" states that food rationing will begin in Holland on the 19th instant.

FIGHTING ON THE ANCRE.

THREE WAVES OF GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

BRITISH OCCUPY FOUR IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 19.

A British communiqué says we took 774 prisoners on the Ancre on Saturday. Three waves of German infantry in the morning, accompanied by supporting troops, attacked our new positions at the Baillescourt farm, but came under our concentrated artillery fire and did not reach our lines, being driven back with heavy losses. We entered positions at night south-west and north-west of Arras, south of Fauquissart and north of Ypres, inflicting many casualties.

We repulsed raiders south of Ypres.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY WORKS AND DUGOUTS DESTROYED IN REPRETREWOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

A French communiqué says patrol encounters took place especially in the sectors of Troyon and Les Chambrettes and north-west of Badonvillers. A detachment penetrated an enemy trench in the Repretre Wood and destroyed the works and dugouts.

EXPLANATORY NOTE FOR WAR LOAN.

GERMAN BUDGET FOR 1917.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

An explanatory note regarding the Imperial Budget for 1917 has been issued in Berlin. It announces that new war taxes are necessary to cover the deficit in the ordinary budget of 62½ millions sterling. It is intended to impose an *ad valorem* tax on coal and tax on passengers and goods on railways and on domestic shipping and to increase the excess profits tax.

The "Dresdener Nachrichten" says every day the war continues, the question of making the enemy pay the bulk of war costs becomes more imperative for the very existence of the empire.

£360,000 SUBSCRIBED BY NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

The National Bank of India and constituents has subscribed £360,000, to the war loan, including £260,000, new money.

MR. ARTHUR LEE.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has appointed Mr. Arthur Lee as Director-General of Food Production.

COMMONWEALTH WAR GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Feb. 19.

Mr. Hughes resigned and was thereupon entrusted with the formation of the "Commonwealth War Government." It will include Mr. Hughes as the Prime Minister and Attorney General Mr. Cook as the Minister for the Navy, Sir John, Forrest, as the Treasurer and the Hon. George Pearce, as Federal Minister of Defence. Mr. Hughes has made a statement in which he said that the Ministry would carry out the people's desire and prosecute the war with the utmost determination.

RAID ON PETITE COURONNE HILL.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ADVENTURE.

ENEMY COMPLETELY DECEIVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters at Salonika describes a highly successful raid upon the strongly defended and advantageously placed Petite Couronne Hill, west of Lake Doiran, on the night of the 10th instant. The way was prepared by a hot forty-eight hour bombardment over a wide area, so not betraying the projected point of attack. This resulted in a complete deception of the enemy who barraged where there were no troops whatever. The enemy's searchlight which threatened to betray the advance was almost completely neutralised by our more powerful projector, which was focussed upon it and diffused its light. The enemy finally abandoned its use and we quickly reached their trenches.

SHORT LIVED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE A FORTIFIED HEIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 19.

A wireless Russian communiqué says Germans clad in white overalls took the offensive south-west of Drinsk and penetrated our front line but we immediately threw them out. We surprised and captured without firing a shot a fortified height south-west of Okna.

"YARROWDALE" PRISONERS.

TO WORK IN WESTPHALIA MINES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cables says:—

A Dutch stoker who was sent to Germany on the "Yarrowdale" states that the British and the Belgian prisoners on the "Yarrowdale" will be sent to work in the Westphalia mines.

INDIAN MEMORIAL AT BRIGHTON SANCTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 20.

The India Council has sanctioned the expenditure gf £750 sterling on the prosed Indian Memorial at Brighton and the Town Council of Brighton has voted a like sum. The site of the memorial is on the Downs close to the town where the Indians have established a crematorium.

INEFFECTIVE ENEMY ZEPPELIN RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 20.

A French communiqué issued this afternoon says:—During the night of the 17th instant a Zeppelin flew over the French coast from the Straits of Dover to the suburbs of Boulogne and threw several bombs without result.

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN INDIAN OPIUM PREPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Feb. 20

Referring to experiments being conducted in India regarding the comparative merits of different varieties of poppy for opium production, the Imperial Institute says:—There seems no reason why in course of time the product equal to the Turkish should not be forthcoming. The quality of Indian opium can however be considerably enhanced immediately by improving the present methods of collection and preparation.

U. S. AND SUBMARINISM.

DR. WILSON ON PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

CONGRESS TO ACCEDE TO HIS REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 19.

The Press agrees that President Wilson will shortly ask the joint session of the Congress for authority and means to protect American lives and property from submarinism. It is generally assumed that the Congress will accede to the request, including the passage of the emergency appropriation of not less than fifty million dollars to be placed at the President's disposal. It is stated that President Wilson has held a conference with the Congressional leaders at the capital.

CONGESTION IN AMERICAN PORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"The Times" Washington correspondent says that the public does not yet realise that the Americans cannot relieve the congestion at ports without protecting the neutral as well as the American ships, thus involving the States in war. It is expected that when this is realised the public will be willing to sacrifice their love of peace to their desire for trade and self-respect.

RECENT LOSSES IN SHIPPING

HOW SUBMARINISM IS TO BE COUNTERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

The "Manchester Guardian," referring to the casualties to merchant shipping, says in the third week the losses were below the December level. The danger can be met by constant alteration of routes and creation of lanes of safety by means of mines besides by destruction of submarines.

We must destroy three weekly to keep pace with the German boasts about the rate of building, but, the journal adds, if rumour is trustworthy, we are doing better than that.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 19.

British steamers Afton, Greenland, Hopemoor, Kyanite and Longscar have been sunk, also four small carft. The total is over 10,000 tons.

THE TREATY OF 1799 WITH PRUSSIA.

U. S. REGARDS IT TO BE STILL IN FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

It is officially announced that the United States regards the treaty with Prussia of 1799, promising protection for their respective subjects and property in case of war, to be still in force. America has already proclaimed that German ships will not be seized or used by the American Government in case of war.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN JANUARY.

TOTAL 77,532, INCLUDING 14,192 KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

The Press Bureau states that the official German casualties published in January, though not necessarily incurred in that month, totalled 77,532, including 14,192 killed.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 19.

A French communiqué records a fairly lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezonvaux and Hill 304.

BRILLIANT VICTORY ON TIGRIS.

WHOLE OF DAHRA BEND OCCUPIED.

39 OFFICERS AND 1906 MEN MADE PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 19.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says we took the offensive on Thursday on the right centre in the Dahra bend on the right bank of the Tigris and secured our objective on 700 yards front. We extended our gains by bombing to a depth of 500 yards on a front of 1,000 yards. We easily repulsed the counter-attacks. We assaulted later on the left centre and secured our objective on a front of 850 yards. During the night we cleared the enemy out of small areas, securing the whole Dahra bend.

We took 89 officers prisoners, including two regimental and three battalion commanders, and 1906 men.

The booty includes five machine-guns, 2,500 rifles and large quantities of ammunition and stores.

We advanced on Friday 1,200 yards southwards of the Shumran loop and are now holding the south-west corner of this bend.

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The General Officer, Commanding, Mesopotamia reports the offensive against the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris in Dahra bend was resumed on February 15th. An important tactical point just in front of the enemy's right first was seized. This initial success followed by an attack on his right centre resulted in the securing of our objective on a front of 700 yards.

During the nights of the 15th and 16th the enemy were cleared out of small areas, which they still held on the river bank and by dawn of the 16th, all ground in Dahra bend was in our hands. Several pontoons in which the Turks were endeavouring to make their escape across the river were sunk by our artillery and there is evidence to show that much material was destroyed both by our bombardments and by themselves on February 16th. In spite of adverse weather conditions, a further advance of 1,200 yards was made south of Shumran Loop and our advanced troops now hold the south-west corner of this bend.

RELIEF OF BELGIAN CHILDREN,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ON CHILDREN'S RESPONSE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following Order has been issued by the Bombay Government on the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the British Empire Children's Day organized in the schools of this presidency for the relief of children in Belgium when Rs. 130,600-6-6 were collected in aid of Belgian children:—

The Governor in Council notes with pleasure the generous response made by school children in this presidency to the appeal made by the National Committee for relief in Belgium on behalf of the children in that country. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to convey the acknowledgments of Government to all schools who participated in the movement and to those Government officers and other private persons who organized it with such gratifying results.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR D. JOHNSTONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The citizens of Lahore, this afternoon, gave a farewell entertainment to Sir Donald Johnstone, retiring Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court. There was a large gathering of local gentry including several judges of the Chief Court, councillors and members of the bar and bench. Mr. Maulvi Fazl Din, one of the oldest pleaders, made a speech appreciative of the many qualities of head and heart of the retiring judge and expressed pleasure that his son, Mr. D. Johnstone, I.C.S., would be with them to carry on his father's traditions.

Sir Donald made a suitable reply recalling his long connection with Lahore and reciprocating their regret at the severance of the connection. "The Punjab," he said, "has made much progress in modern civilisation but the real test of all civilisation is to allow justice and fairplay to one's neighbours," and he hoped that the province would not be behind hand in that respect.

ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

DAHRA LOOP CLEARED.

TURKS EJECTED FROM HAI SALIENT.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

The following telegram dated February 16th has been received from "Eye Witness" in Mesopotamia:—

TIGRIS FRONT, Feb. 15.

Our vigorous offensive to-day has cleared the Dahra Loop of the enemy. The Turks driven back on the Tigris have surrendered *en masse*. Some thousand prisoners have been taken. Fighting for this loop of the river has been the continuation of a long series of actions in which we ejected the Turks from the Hai salient. The capture of the Kut Liquorice Factory on the morning of the 10th gave us command of the mouth of the Hai on both banks of the river. The Turks have been bringing over reinforcements from the north to the south bank of the Tigris and stubbornly resisting our further advance west. When on February 11th, we captured a point on the Tigris, the west side of the loop, we hold the trench and picquet line of 7,000 yards from the Liquorice Factory closing in the bend, within which the enemy were strongly entrenched. On this front we developed a big drive northwards which culminated in the morning's action, when we drove the Turk on to his last foothold in that loop of the Tigris. At 7 a.m., a small body of infantry rushed the ruins, an important point on our left flank, whence the Turks could enfilade our advance. The enemy suffered severely from machine-gun fire in retirement. At 8-50 after a bambardment, our infantry swept across the open in irresistible waves, and with a few casualties, considering the extent of the ground covered. As we approached the enemy's trench a group of Turks issued from the centre of the position and gave themselves up. This first surrender was infectious and was repeated all along the line. The prisoners came forward in a stream, waving white rags. For nearly an hour the procession was continuous. The Turks turned their guns on them, but with little effect. "We do not wish to counter-attack," one of them explained, "you have too many guns."

During the dayp no serious counter-attack materialised. The limits of endurance of the enemy had been reached and we pushed home our advantage. In the afternoon, we drove in another attack on the right flank of the position we had taken. The enemy's garrison here had witnessed the morning's surrender and the issue was the same. As our infantry advanced the Turks threw down their rifles and broke out of the trenches, an unarmed horde. The stream of prisoners who came out to meet the regiment attacking almost outnumbered them. Our troops walked through them as they doubled past, running the gauntlet of their own guns. As they passed our trenches they were a most pacific looking crowd and kept their white rag flapping until they were out of sight. One free in the British zone, they showed relief at being captured by signs and cheerful gestures. One or two broke into a kind of tripping step, not far removed from a dance. Having carried these trenches, the infantry pushed forward to the Tigris bank, thus isolating the Turkish extreme left, which also surrendered.

The troops that had made the two main attacks morning and afternoon then proceeded to clear the portion of the bend into which remnants of enemy had retreated. At 6 p.m., the Turks were holding the rearmost trench on the river bank and after dark this last foothold was rushed and the remainder of the garrison left in the loop surrendered. The points of crossing, where the troops were being ferried across the Tigris, were shelled by our guns day and night. With the close of this successful day clear weather broke and rain fell in torrents. The Turkish prisoners said, "We have been praying for this rain to hinder your advance, now at last it has come too late."

At five in the afternoon our cavalry and infantry co-operating captured a point two miles south-west of our extreme left, securing us a line close to Massag Nullah. During the last few days the Turks seemed to recognise that the battle for the right bank of the Tigris west of Kut, was lost and there were indications of a general retirement. On the 11th they flooded the country to the west to oppose our further advance and on 12th, they withdrew their bridge at Shumran. All through the co-operation between our gunners and infantry has been splendid, the artillery barrage lifting like a switch as our troops advanced. Our guns have been equally effective as a screen to frontal attacks in countering hostile batteries and in covering our bombing parties working up communication trenches.

DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Surgeon General Sir Benjamin Franklin, K.C.I.E. (I.M.S. retired), late Director General of the Indian Medical Service, died this morning of heart disease.

LL.D. FOR DR. D. MACKICHAN.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERITY.

CHANCELLOR ON VARIED SERVICES OF EMINENT DIVINE.

A special Convocation of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, to confer the Honorary Degree of L. L. D. on the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the University. H. E. Lord Willingdon, Chancellor, presided and there was a large attendance of the Fellows and the public. The galleries were crowded with students. At 5.45 p.m. the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows entered the Hall, and after they had taken their seats, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Dean of the Faculty of Law, presented the Rev. Dr. Mackichan to H. E. the Chancellor and prayed for his admission to the Degree of Doctor of Laws. H. E. the Chancellor then admitted Dr. Mackichan to the Degree of Doctor of Laws and dressed the Convocation. The Convocation was then dissolved, the Procession retiring in the reverse order to which it had entered the Hall.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, presenting the Rev. Dr. Mackichan to H. E. the Chancellor, said:—

I pray that, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Syndicate and the Senate, confirmed by Your Excellency as Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, may be admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In so conferring the degree on behalf of this University you will be paying a deserved triubte of respect and gratitude to one who, by reason of his long and devoted service to the cause of education in general and of this University in particular, has become one of the living institutions and landmarks of Bombay. This Presidency is rich with the memories and traditions of a group of eminent educationists, who have moulded its mind, shaped its character for breadth of spirit rising above petty provincialism—men whose names are still cherished by us as among our intellectual and moral moulders. They are the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the linguist, Mr. Edward Howard, who gave up a lucrative practice at the Bar at the special request of Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, and organised our Educational Department and who, while administering it took delight in his spare hours in lecturing to College classes; Sir Alexander Grant who with the mind and method of Plato and Aristotle gave us two such men as the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta; the Rev. Father Willy, who, raising St. Mary's Institution, developed it into St. Xavier's College and who while lecturing to the higher classes in College also found time to teach the lowest classes, thereby illustrating the principle of education emphasised by the Catholic priesthood that "the highest wisdom is necessary to instruct the completest ignorance"; Dr. Wordsworth with his profound sense of the historic vision, which gave realism to the mystic character of his grandfather's poetry; Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, a veritable Guru of the type depicted by our ancient sages with a European reputation which he has earned for Sanskrit scholarship and Oriental research; Dr. Selby steeped in the spirit of Greek discipline and Dante's idealism; and, last but not least of all, the recipient of the honour of this evening at Your Excellency's hands.

When Dr. Mackichan first arrived among us nearly 45 years ago he brought with him a reputation as a favourable pupil of that world-renowned scietist, Lord Kelvin. And he arrived at a psychological moment in the history of our University. It was the time when the University was being subjected to trenchant criticism. That criticism had for its mouthpiece a well-known journalist of the time, who loved sensational writing. The criticism was that our University was ruled by a small knot of Oxford Dons who dominated by the barbarous scholasticism of the Middle Ages, because under their influence the Universtiy was too literary in its courses and science found but a poor place in our curricula. The criticism was taken up by Sir Richard Temple when he became our Chancellor and there was a thorough overhauling of our courses in which science came by its own. In that work which led the University to enter on a new and much needed era of reform suited to our growing conditions, Dr. Mackichan bore an active and useful share. Since then he has been a maker and moulder of the life of this *Alma Mater*. Four times her Vice-Chancellor, almost continuously a member of the Syndicate these 30 years, a member of the Educational Conference which sat at Simla in 1909 during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty and a member of the Universities Commission of 1902, his hand and mind are distinctly traceable in every measure of reform which this University has witnessed these forty years. And that has been in addition to his other activities in the vineyard of his Church and in the field of public life, of which his unceasing and still continuing labours for a lucid translation of the Bible into Marathi stand as one among the several marks of his energy. I should be ill-discharging the duty assigned to me at this ceremony if I omitted to strike, however feebly, the real keynote of Dr. Mackichan's long career among us. Above all that he has been, he stands now as he has stood these 45 years in the venerable character of a Guru in this land of Gurus—a teacher of the young, with all his contact of mind with mind, his association of soul with soul, the influence he has these 45 years exercised over the thousands of our youths whom he has moulded from year's end to year's end. While at College the present is so much with us that we fail to realise what we owe to our professors. Their frowns shade their smiles and we smart under what we suppose is the tyranny of discipline. But when our College life has gone into the dim past and the weight of the world is on us then we see visions of our dear professors, and bring back to our mind's eye all the sunshine and shadows of College life, the memory of these professors makes of them pictures in our hearts—pictures with all their lights and shades, the shades but heightening their lights. Of such is Dr. Mackichan who has carried himself in his sacred vocation as a teacher with all the freshness and buoyancy of youth and he is still young singing to the music of his career—"Merry in harness, while we have to serve."

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Chancellor said:—

Mr. Vice Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The occasions, on which it has been my duty and privilege to preside over a Convocation of this University, have not been many in number but, to me at least, they have all been rendered memorable by some special circumstances of interest and significance. When I presided at the convocation addressed on the 17th February, 1914, by the Hon. Sir John Heaton as Vice-Chancellor, that was the first occasion on which I had met you in my capacity as your Chancellor. When I addressed you as Chancellor in August, 1915, we had reached the conclusion of the first year of the great war and I think we were then beginning to realise, more clearly and consciously than had been possible in the first shock of the terrible events that had preceded, the tremendous import of the issues to which our hands had been set. That consciousness, painful and disturbing as it was, has been productive of good and we stand to-day more resolved than ever, and with a resolution confirmed and illuminated by the bitter but salutary fruits of experience.

On later occasions we met to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of this University on one of its oldest and most distinguished alumni, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, (Cheers) and again to express our recognition of the brilliant public services of a great diplomat, statesman and Viceroy in the person of Lord Hardinge. (Cheers.)

AN EMINENT DIVINE AND TEACHER.

To-day we are assembled in convocation to do honour to an eminent divine and teacher, who is associated by the most intimate ties with the history and fortunes of the University. The duration and the intimacy of those ties are sufficiently testified by the fact that the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, having been first created Vice-Chancellor at the early age of thirty-seven, now holds that high office,—a significant and unprecedented distinction—for the fourth time, in conferring upon the Rev. Dr. Mackichan the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, the University is, therefore, actuated by a sentiment different in kind from that in which it has on rare occasions acknowledged the merits of some great public servant or even the most distinguished of its own alumni; for Dr. Mackichan is of our own household indeed, but his relations to the University have been parental rather than filial. And it is this special character of the spirit in which the University has been moved to confer upon him the highest distinction which it has to offer, and of the relations borne towards it by the recipient, which makes the present occasion not only memorable but unique. I doubt not, Sir, that in proportion as this day is memorable in our annals, so this tribute of recognition and respect from the University which you have served so long, so ably and so faithfully will not be the least valued or abiding memory of a career dedicated to the highest needs of men.

SERVICES TO CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I know that you would be the first to dissuade me from any attempt to review in detail at this time and in this place the services which, from the year 1875, when you came out to Bombay as Professor in the Wilson College, shortly to succeed to the Principalship of that important institution, and a few years later to be appointed for the first time Vice-Chancellor of this University, up to the present day, when you hold that office for the fourth time, you have rendered to the cause of education in this country, whether in these capacities, or as a member of the Indian Universities Commission, or in the course of the multitudinous activities, private and public, to which you have devoted so many and such fruitful years. To do so would be superfluous and impertinent for several reasons. It would be an attempt to recapitulate in brief the most important chapters of the history of higher education in this Presidency and in India for the last forty years, and in its more intimate aspect, to be complete, it should summarize the personal experiences, almost the academic biography, of successive generations of graduates of this University, of which many representatives are here to-day.

A TRUE TEACHER.

I shall dwell only upon one aspect of these activities, partly because it is one which has impressed me personally with great force and partly because I believe it is to a singular degree in consonance with the Indian tradition of the high calling of an instructor of youth. There is an art of teaching and there is a science of teaching, and each in its practice demands a rare faculty and accomplishment. And beyond this art and science, there is, in the higher direction of our educational institutions and system, the necessity for the administrative power to co-ordinate and apply these to the best purpose. In all these diverse functions Dr. Mackichan has excelled. But there is another and an even higher qualification essential to a great teacher, it is the capacity of becoming, not only the imparter of learning or the controller of order, discipline and the methods of instruction, but the guide, philosopher and friend both of the teachers and of the taught. To attain to this requires special qualities of insight, sympathy and personality, and it is in this respect, as I judge the matter, that Dr. Mackichan has the highest claim upon the gratitude of his pupils and of all those who are sensible of or responsible for the interests of education in this city and Presidency. In referring to the personal side of his relations to his pupils, and to all those with whom his public and academic duties have brought him in contact, I am, perhaps, exceeding the strict limits of my function to-day. But as circumstances have arisen which, though I sincerely trust this will not be the case, may conceivably make this occasion valedictory in its nature, I think I shall be granted your indulgence if I take upon myself to convey the sense of gratitude, which I am assured that many here present would be glad to have an opportunity of testifying to themselves, and who therefore will be gratified to hear it placed publicly upon record. (Cheers.)

AN ECCLESIASTICAL HONOUR

The circumstance to which I have alluded is the recent appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan to be Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland. (Cheers.) I need not emphasise to you the signal proof which this appointment conveys of the high estimation placed by the country of his birth upon Dr. Mackichan's merits as an ecclesiastical statesman and divine. Our congratulations to him on this honour are mingled with gratification that it should have been conferred on one associated by ties so familiar with the life and activities of this city and its educational instructions.

I rejoice, Sir, that this long and honourable association is now further confirmed and ratified by your admission to the roll of the honorary Doctors of Laws of this University. (Cheers.)

IN AID OF WAR FUND.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTO OF LAST NIGHT'S AMATEUR PERFORMANCE IN A/D OF THE WAR FUND AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE PROCESSION.

The following composed the Chancellor's procession:—

FELLOWS.

Mr. P. N. Wadia.
Prof. H. M. Bhatt.
Dr. P. D. Gune.
Mr. Manekji D. Kanga.
Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi.
Mr. J. R. Gharpure.
Dr. Rajabally V. Patel.
Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi.
Prof. J. E. Davar.
Mr. N. D. Minocher-Homji.
Mr. M. K. Shaikh.
Mr. N. V. Gokhale.
Mr. J. M. Antia.
Prof. K. R. Kanitkar.
Prof. H. G. Limaye.
Mr. C. A. Latif.
Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama.
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee.
Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar.
Mr Shivram V. Bhandarkar.
The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
Dr. G. B. Prabhakar.
Shaik Faizullabhai Mulla.
Dr. Sorab K. Nariman.
Mr. P. Glynn Messent.
Dr. B. E. Ghasvala.
Mr. D. G. Padhye.
Dr. N. F. Surveyor.
Divan Bahadur G. S. Rao.
Prof. H. G. Rawlinson.
Mr G. Wittet.
Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Sanjana.
Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna.
Dr. T. M. Kajiji.
Dr. E. Moses.
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal.
Prof. A. R. Nermand.
Dr. Sivantaram Vithal.
Mr. Ali Akbar.
Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranina.
Mr. B. B. Joshi.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Prof. P. A. Wadia.
Principal Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.
Sir Stanley Reed.
Mr. E. D. Talati.
Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan.
Prof. G. C. Bhate.
Mr. Dinshah F. Mulla.
Principal A. M. Masani.
Dr. A. G. Viegas.
The Rev. R. MacOmish.
Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
Mr. R. D. Sethna.
Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh.
The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye.

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Board of Accounts

Mr. H. J. Bhabha.
Mr. K. Subramani Ayar.

REGISTRAR.

Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur.

SYNDICS

Principal Percy Anstey.
Lieut-Colonel S. C. Evans.
Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji.
Principal A. C. L. Wilkinson.
Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
Dr. N. A. F. Moos.
Sir Temulji Nariman

DEAN.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

At the share market to-day, coal shares ruled very firm in response to a strong inquiry and a fairly large business was reported at full rates. Jute mill shares failed to attract much attention and business in these securities was on a retail scale, prices being only just maintained. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 805, 810, 812, 815; Bhulanbararee 48, 48-4, 48-8; Burrakur 37-12; Empire 12; Equitable (ord) 50, 50-4, 52; Ghusick 21-12, 22; Gopalichuck 11-12, 12, 12-4; Jainty Central 16-8, 16-12; Kuardi 16-8, 16-12; Kosoonda 31-8; Lakurka 40-12, 41, 42, 42-8; Mucherridih 3-12, 4; Nazira 19-4; New Beerbhoom 56-8 to 57; Sendra 22-4; Sowardih 13-4, 13-8; Standard 42-12; Union 19-8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 102, 103, 100; Clive (ord) 133, 134, 135, 137; Dalhousie (ord) 290 s.l.; Kamarhatty (ord) 317, 319; Northbrook (ord) 29-8; Standard (ord) 320.

Miscellaneous:—Titteghur Paper (ord) 115, 116.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 69.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. GOKHALE'S DEATH.

COMMEMORATION IN BOMBAY.

APPRECIATIVE SPEECHES.

The second anniversary of the death of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale was celebrated yesterday at the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar presiding.

The President said that they all revered the memory of the late Mr. Gokhale. In doing so they were inspired by the lessons of his life-work and it enabled them to help forward the cause which he espoused in a spirit of self-sacrifice.

Sir Stanley Reed said that he had had the privilege of close friendship with the late Mr. Gokhale during the last five or six years of his life. In remembering the dominant force which influenced Mr. Gokhale in his public work the speaker was reminded of the words addressed to a cadet in France by an officer, who was instructing him in his duty. The officer's remark to the cadet was that the basis of all power and influence was knowledge. Without knowledge they could not hope and aspire to lead others in times of difficulty and danger. Those who knew Mr. Gokhale were all agreed that the great, dominant and inspiring force in him was his knowledge. He (the speaker) supposed few men in their time worked so laboriously, studiously and with such energy as Mr. Gokhale did for the acquisition of knowledge of all the public questions which he took up and advocated. The speaker knew from high officials who were in office when Mr. Gokhale was in the zenith of his power, that they were struck with his admirable knowledge and they paid a high tribute to his work, which was inspired by knowledge, and was based upon laborious study and conviction and which was bound to exercise powerful influence for the good of the country.

IDEALS OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

Sir Stanley Reed further said that Mr. Gokhale's social work was also marked by one strong dominating characteristic, namely, the principle of personal service and personal sacrifice, as distinguished from the individual selfish ideal. Mr. Gokhale was actuated by the highest ideals of service to humanity and to his country. His ideals of service and sacrifice came home to them more forcibly at this time of the world-wide struggle. Mr. Gokhale's ideal of service and sacrifice was saturated with the spirit of the people of the West and at a time when they were all required to make supreme efforts by service and self-sacrifice they found some inspiration, some consolation and great hope for the future in the spirit of service and self-sacrifice as taught by Mr. Gokhale to his countrymen. The more they realised what they owed to him for what he did throughout his whole life by example of personal service and personal sacrifice the more did they all revere his memory.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai referred to the one dominant principle which actuated Mr. Gokhale in all that he did. This was the spirit of self-sacrifice. It was this and his earnestness and sincerity that impressed everybody who knew Mr. Gokhale. The Servants of India Society which he founded, was the most lasting monument to his memory and it was the greatest legacy which he had left to his countrymen. He founded this Society primarily for the purpose of the education of his countrymen in political matters. It was therefore necessary for this Society to put before the country the real ideal which it should aim at. The speaker was of opinion that in the reconstruction after the war the ideal which the country should aim at was that it should be put on a footing of equality with the self-governing colonies of the Empire. The best way in which they could commemorate his name was to work in the spirit in which he worked for the good of the country.

INDIA'S GREATEST MAN.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi referred to the immense loss which the country had sustained by the death of Mr. Gokhale. The speaker happened to be with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the day on which they heard of Mr. Gokhale's death and he vividly remembered the words which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta uttered. These were: "Gokhale is gone and you don't know how much is gone with him." They especially felt his loss at present when the march of events was much more rapid than before and when the reconstruction of the Empire would take place after the war.

Mr. K. Natarajan said the one great quality which distinguished Mr. Gokhale was his intense forbearance even with men with whose views he entirely disagreed. After referring to the other great qualities of Mr. Gokhale, the speaker said that at the end of his career the late Mr. Gokhale had grown into the greatest man that India ever had and had become an Imperial statesman.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in his concluding remarks referred to the eminent services rendered by the late Mr. Gokhale. Sir Narayan said Mr. Gokhale loved his country passionately but there was one point which he (the speaker) wished to emphasise and it was this, that Mr. Gokhale did not distrust Englishmen. Mr. Gokhale sincerely and genuinely believed that the good of India should and would come only through sympathy and co-operation between the Englishmen and the Indians. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) considered anyone an enemy of his own country who said that the Indians and the Englishmen could not go on together. Mr. Gokhale genuinely believed in co-operation between Englishmen and Indians and he was a patriot of the truest type. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

PERPETUATION OF MR. GOKHALE'S MEMORY CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 19.

At a public meeting held this evening to celebrate the second anniversary of the death of Mr. Kokhale, it was resolved to build a public hall to be named the Gokhale Hall in Cawnpore.

MR. BEPIN PAL BANNED.

NOT TO ENTER THE PUNJAB

OPERATION OF THE DEFENCE ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has warned Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal not to enter that province. The order, which was signed by Mr. French, Additional Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was served on Mr. Pal on Friday night to the same effect as that recently served on Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Pal writes to the press, saying that he did not intend to visit the Punjab nor was he invited to do so.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done an invaluable service to the citizens of Bombay by the publication in the issue of your paper for to-day of your article headed "A Breeze in Court." You have, indeed, taken the lead in a most momentous matter, and thus invited the public to express their views on the subject.

It is an undeniable fact, sir, that Mr. Justice Kemp had won the respect of the bench, the bar and the public alike as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. His promotion to the High Court was, consequently, a heavy loss to the Small Causes Court, and all strained their eyes to see by whom the place would be filled up. The appointment of Mr. Jhaveri, a sympathetic judge of several years' experience, was certainly hailed with delight, when a most unfortunate technicality came in to undeceive the public, and as a result thereof, an inexperienced advocate of the High Court, whose legal practice in the High Court had hardly gone beyond appearing to take a consent decree or applying for the postponement of a suit by consent, but who had been appointed as Acting Fifth Judge, was summarily appointed to supersede four experienced judges and to occupy the high seat of Acting Chief Judge.

A year has elapsed since then, and the public is in a position to estimate pretty fairly the merits of the Acting Chief Judge as judge. It is no exaggeration, sir, to say that his career on the bench is a signal disappointment. You are right when you observe that the bar, the bench and the public are all discontented, and the scandalous scene related by you is one out of many proofs of discontent that can be cited.

No one finds fault with the Acting Chief Judge regarding the question of his competence; to err is human. But what has alienated the bar and the bench alike is his dogmatism, his dictatorial attitude, and his want of tact. I have perused almost all his judgments, and I must say that I have been repelled by numerous and glaring instances of dogmatism, and even bad taste. The public will certainly heave a sigh of relief when some other arrangements are made by Government to fill the post in a more suitable manner.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Walkeshwar, Feb. 18, 1917.

SIX OFFERS OF MARRIAGE.

GIRL WHO DECLARED HERSELF FRIENDLESS.

Alison Collier, aged twenty-three, of South Hampstead, who was recently arrested, on her own confession, on a charge of abandoning her two-months-old baby boy on a doorstep in Elsworthy-road, Hampstead, has received six offers of marriage while she has been under remand from the Marylebone police-court.

Two of the offers were addressed to the missionary of the Court, Mr. Boswell.

When she surrendered to the police at St. John's Wood and confessed to abandoning the child, she remarked to Detective Paulett, "What was I to do? I haven't a friend in the world. I had no intention of hurting the little mite."

The baby was found under the shelter of a porch, warmly clad, and the girl's story was that she waited and saw it taken into the house before she went away.

On being brought up on remand to-day the magistrate (Mr. Denman) bound her over to come up for judgment if called upon.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

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ALLIED DOMINANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

MR. H. W. MASSIGHAM'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, the Editor of "The Nation" who has recently paid a visit to the Western Front writes as follows in his journal:—

No layman without long practical and theoretical experience of war, lacking the topographical mind, unequipped with the power to assimilate great masses of special kind of detail, and gather them into a critical estimate of one of the most intricate of problems, can be an authoritative judge of a modern campaign; and I would offer no such observation as the result of a brief visit to the British front. I will simply record the impression that nearly every such observer carries away with him, namely, that on the Western front—in effect, the only land front of final consequence—the main issue is decided. It must be taken for what it is worth. War is an immense complex of moral and material conditions. At the front you see one side of the material issue. You do not see the other. You have the reports which you hope and believe are the true ones; you have not the reports that may set the special facts you note or are detailed to you in a different light. But one thing you can discern, for it is borne in on you with every wind of the spirit that blows. A force of increasing power, mobility, *moral*, stands against a force decreasing relatively in all these particulars. The tests of this assertion? They are many. To-day the Franco-British Armies are an essentially unharassed body of soldiers and workers, pursuing their many tasks of transport, fortification, artillery menace and preparation, with little interruption from the enemy. The German armies are an essentially harassed body. Their trenches, batteries, lines of communication, are more constantly under fire from a greater number of guns, and are more often raided. From one body, again, proceeds, as the result of offensive actions, small and great, a heavy drain of prisoners and a considerable and growing stream of deserters, whose excuses for finding their way from their lines to ours fail to cover the truth that they are sick of the war. No such dimution affects the other. The fiercer pressure of the grand assaults has been such as to cause a loss in the battles of the Somme which a calculation, based on the German statistics, fixes at 700,000 men, drawn from over 130 divisions—all passed through the fire of these engagements. There is not a comparable total of British and French losses.

The general effect of annoyance and attrition reflects itself, again, in the nervous, home-sick, desperately weary, and unhappy tone of the letters of the German soldiers and in the physical condition of the prisoners. The armies thus assailed are not so well-fed as they were, nor as regularly supplied. As our gun-power grows and the "strafing" of the German trenches is pursued through this wet and lowering winter—thus far the worst of the three—there must be further slips in the yielding moral of their wonderful organization. I witnessed one of these annoying actions, and was assured that it was typical. The German artillery reply was hardly noticeable. All along the line the roll of our fire hardly stops; and its severity and power of concentration are fed from a steadily broadening stream of supply which grows more mobile, and qualifies the static character of the front. In the earlier stages of the war the endurance was usually on our side, the punishment on theirs. Their policy of reserving fire is, of course, a plan of economy for the spring battles; but it implies a long and grave discouragement of their much tried ranks. As far as one can observe, the lessons of the war are steadily learned. The two army systems, the British and the French, are as far as possible assimilated, and after each important action, a body of staff officers from one army examines the work of the other. I have heard regimental officers complain that the methods of attack are too stereotyped, and that their experience, and their suggestion of more varied and mobile methods, are not enough considered. But the general growth in intelligence of direction seems clear.

None of these factors can fairly be called decisive. The Germans may have in store a great reply to our next offensive, and till that has been dealt with no prudent soldier will speak of them as a beaten army. But, one asks, how long can they stand a siege, so sustained, so full of misery and toil to our better-fed, more cheerful, and less intimidated boys, and yet so much fuller to theirs? The war swells to its grand diapason. Its fury cannot be prolonged; it is too dreadful, too mad, to be worth the forethought and skill that are daily spent on it. But one cannot but feel that *if* these minor considerations of detail are in harmony with all the major propositions—*e.g.*, if the strategy and tactics are good, if there is a sufficiency of well-trained men and material, if there is no diversion of force from the great war-theatre to the small, and if the politicians do not set the soldiers tasks impossible of fulfilment—the German land-war machine can hardly last much longer, even in its present seeming integrity.

* * * * *

But what is an Army? What is it made for? Most obviously for a Gargantuan consumption of work and money. Travel along the road from Calais to the front, and for long miles your course is among the implements for filling and repairing the seeming-stable but really moving cities of men of which it is composed.* The fillers and repairers consist in the main of navvies, road-sweepers, drivers, chauffeurs, cyclists, carriers, engineers, fitters, carpenters, doctors, nurses, road-guides, trains of motor-lorries, wagons, carts (including hand-carts pushed by marching soldiers), converted London 'buses (filled with cheerful choruses of pilgrims bound for "Blighty"). The stream thickens into a block till a railhead or a roadside "dump" relieves it and then flows more and more lazily till it thins down from its central roar into a sort of suburban quietude, with fewer khaki figures, fewer carts and carriages, and in their stead, groups of men standing round sky-pointing iron tubes and handling them. They are the batteries. This is the front that is so plentifully fed; beyond is the region where trench-war goes on, and wet, tired boys live and die together in the mud. These men may lose their lives any moment. Even you, the pampered civilian, have a chance (a small one) of losing your own if you happen to be the centre of one of those two or three puffs of blue or yellow smoke that rise from the scabrous soil to right and left of you. Here are the master-workers (in no way regardful of you), and here in the air the whistle and roar of the things that they deal in. But neither there nor anywhere, save in the mind of God, is the meaning and issue of their "work"

For if the first-fruits of war were to be its last, the world would not be a cheerful place to live in. Look around you. Is this a bit of France, or a little landscape in Hell? There is less to show that men have ever lived on it than in some Egyptian sand-heap from which a bust of Rameses sticks out. Yet the banks of the Somme were a well-peopled district before the field-grey soldiers over the ridge settled down to their "business" there. Now, after the toil of generations, dust has turned to dust again; not one stone stands upon another. Barely can you trace the fast fading chart of this vanished life. A line of powdered rubble marks the village street; that raised hump behind it was the church; a little tangle of rusty, twisted crosses still covers the sleeping place of the dead. Nothing else remains, neither here nor a few paces farther on, where the next village began. Nature laid out this scrofulous desert in gently rounded downs, and the soil was as the soil of Sussex, alternating clay with chalk. Now, as far as the eye can carry, from ridge to ridge, along which our soldiers have crept and run, dug themselves in, and hunted their enemies out, every use of the soil that is of service to man has disappeared. A little thin grass or a few coarse weeds faintly color the narrow strips of No Man's Land, across which the bullets flew and the bombs were thrown, and even they are broken by the soldiers' cemeteries. Otherwise an end would indeed seem to have come upon the corners of this pleasant land. The plough cannot touch it, for it is strewn thick and deep with unexploded shells. Other than vermin, no beast can live there, for between the immense craters torn out by the explosion of the mines and the shallower shell-pits, the earth has been churned into a kind of sea, made angry by the storm that passed over it. A few splintered stumps stand in the path of these struggles, woods no longer; they are as the stripped masts of some stranded wreck. A great belt of France and Flanders has thus been made more infertile than the waters that enclose it. No pen can picture its desolation, its hideous tint and aspect; only the memory of it will live in the shy corners of thousands of souls till death.**

This of the country. What of the town? The famous city of Arras was occupied for some days by the Germans. Now it lies just outside their lines, the object of a vengeance in which only a slight military object appears. It possessed about 40,000 inhabitants. Of these a few hundred linger on, risking the gas shells and shrapnel, and camped in the ample cellars with which the city is honeycombed. Its four chief glories—the great square, with its Spanish colonnade and pretty gabled houses, of a singular delicacy of coloring and design, its modern cathedral and bishop's palace, and its richly decorated town hall, have either been utterly destroyed or reduced to skeleton images of their old seemliness. A cupola or two, a miniature Corinthian column, an arch, a bit of embroidery in stone, remain of the last building; something more of the others. But the town is dead. All the symbols and seats of its activities and pieties have been crushed out. Whole streets of houses have had their flanks ripped open, and their domesticities pitifully exposed. The dominant group of buildings might have furnished an observation post. But its existence is absolutely denied, nor does the need for it appear, for our line stands well above the German position. From such deeds, far more than from the most desperate encounters in battle, the bitterness of the war has sprung, and the cave-dwellers of Arras are among its embodiments. The same savage spirit seems to have been turned on the noble church of Albert, crowned by the glittering statue of the Virgin. The barracks have been spared, the church tower has been smitten; and the Virgin, stooping from her dizzy seat to the earth, her figure retained only by the iron pedestal, offers it the babe in her arms, with an almost desperate gesture of appeal. The local legend has it that when the statue falls the German tyranny will fall too. *Ainsi soit-il!* But why limit the symbolism of the stooping Virgin? "Take (she seems to say), oh, foolish peoples, my long-proffered, long-rejected gift of Love, for it is for the healing of your wounds."

And yet it is not from the armies that one turns with a sense of the interminableness and vindictiveness of the war. The soldier measures his life in terms more of fatigue and discomfort than of fear; and here his enemies are his fellow-sufferers, chilled by the same cold, smitten by the same diseases, hurt by the same weapons. The popular name of the enemy is a clue to this attitude. There are no "Germans" or "Huns" at the front; only "Boches." The Boche may be killed without malice; he is neither abused nor despised, nor his deeds confounded with those of his directors. I think the soldiers feel that if they are properly led, they are completely his masters in the rushes over No Man's Land which are the working model of the battle plan; indeed, the theory of German invincibility or superiority was never held by the British Army, and only by the French before the Battle of the Marne. That issue is settled. There will be no superior brand of German militarism left when all the dread samples have been taken and sifted. But the feeling of a common humanity will remain. I am convinced that as the armies return home, they will gradually disinfect each nation of the poison of race-hatred that corrodes it. They have seen death, not talked of it; met it in months of waiting misery, and in moments of fierce excitement; never with the Idealogue's notion that war in itself could be good. I believe, therefore, that if the politician can contrive a peace, the fighting man will keep it and make it real and lasting. Even now the understanding of the war proceeds not from churches or studies, but from thousands of hospital beds and miles of sodden, stinking trench. Speech will follow later, and I believe it will come as a deliverance from evil. "Do not fear" (writes one of these men) "that the life of the spirit is dying in us, nor that hope or energy will be spent. To some few of us at any rate the hope of helping to found some 'city of God' carries us away from these present horrors and beyond the graver intolerance of thought as we see it in our papers. We shall not faint, and the energy and endurance we have used here on an odious task we shall be able to redouble in the creative work that peace will bring to do."

*At the rate of over 100 tons of supply per day for each division.

** "This pock-marked land."
Lieut. Wodehouse in the "Fortnightly."

ATLANTIC RAIDER.

HOW DID SHE ESCAPE?

One can imagine the remark which will be made on reading the official announcement that this German raider has got to sea and succeeded in sinking a number of British merchant ship, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd, in the "Daily Telegraph." Many persons, almost certainly, will ask, in wonder. "How ever did the Navy manage to let her slip through?" What should be said is, "Well, it is marvellous how the Fleet keeps such a tight grip on the enemy, seeing that he has so many opportunities of breaking free with a skip now and again."

The late Lord Salisbury used to advise us to study large maps; in this war we ought to discuss naval news with charts before us, then we should understand better the significance of news such as the item which comes to hand to-day. The conditions at sea are more favourable to the enemy of to-day for ordinary commerce raiding than they were for the enemy of a hundred years ago, and, in addition, the Germans have submarines.

We may learn that she was disguised as an ordinary trading vessel, possibly with a cargo of wood, that she sailed under a neutral flag, was officered and manned by neutrals, and that her warlike character was well disguised in accordance with a scheme worked out months in advance by some enterprising young German naval officer, who, with two or three companions, kept well out of sight until the danger area covered by our cruiser-squadron to the north was passed.

When she was well clear of the British cruisers the German commander, of course, took command, threw his cargo of timber overboard brought up his guns and mountings from their hiding-places—probably they were hidden under the load of wood—set all hands to work to put the armament in position, and then well clear of our blockading forces, started on a career of commerce destruction.

Sometimes such a manoeuvre for eluding the British blockade succeeds, as in the case of the Moewe—if she did come from a German port—and, again, it fails, as was illustrated by the fate of the Grief, which, well disguised, was slipping through the naval mesh when she was challenged and sunk. The Grief, it will be recalled, sank the armed cruiser Alcantara in the fight which took place.

THE WORK OF THE BLOCKADERS.

On an average the British Cruiser Squadron intercepts and boards eighty vessels a week. That is the work which the officers and men of these comparatively few ships carry out in all weathers, by night as by day. How they go about the business, imprisoning German ships so successfully, is a story that must be told when the war is over; but the fact that eighty vessels—which are, of course, all under neutral flags—are hauled up for judgment every week bears testimony to the efficiency of the work.

Let it be remembered that if there is a very narrow strait to the southward, only about twenty miles across, northward very different conditions exist. To the north of Scotland lie the Orkneys and, north again, the Shetland Islands, and between them and the Norwegian coast lie about 300 miles of sea. And, then bear in mind, that for three miles off the opposite coast lie territorial waters over which Norway asserts her sovereign right; she is their defender, and not the British Navy. That right has proved a valuable asset to the Germans, particularly to the enemy's submarines. Remember that fact, the large number of islands, the extent of the water area to be guarded, and then recollect that storms, darkness, and fog contribute to add to the difficulties against which the British cruisers have to contend. Nor is that all. Some neutral skippers do not lay themselves out to assist the British force; on the contrary, they would prefer to benefit the enemy, either by obstruction or by dilatoriness in complying with the legitimate requirements of our officers, perhaps because it pays them.

The development of the steam engine has conferred no mean benefit on the weaker Power anxious to break a blockade. A steam vessel is not at the mercy of the wind, as frigates were in the old days. At any moment, the frigate or privateer might experience a shift in the wind, perhaps at a critical juncture, and then she might fall a victim to the blockading force. But now a vessel propelled by steam is as certain in its movements as a railway engine or a motor-car. The weather conditions, if favourable to the enemy, are so much to the good, and he comes out naturally when they are likely to assist him. The flow of neutral shipping to and from the Northern Powers adds to the work of the blockaders, and offers to the enemy opportunities of passing through the cordon under a carefully-devised disguise. The German raider is favoured by many circumstances, and yet only two have got to sea in a period of over thirty months.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

The last blockade conducted by the British Fleet was during the American War of 1812. The United States possessed a navy which the Kaiser would have regarded as "contemptible", it was, indeed, very small, whereas the British Fleet was exceedingly large. British men-of-war were able to blockade the American coast in overwhelming force and cut off commerce. But this country suffered sadly from the privateers which the Americans fitted out, these commerce destroyers broke out of port crossed the Atlantic, and took heavy toll of British shipping off British and Irish ports. "Wherever on the ocean the British merchant-

(Continued from Column 4.)

men sailed, thither the American privateer followed." The losses of vessels soon began to mount up, and then, indeed, the British people took to asking: "What is the Navy doing?" President Roosevelt has told the story of the war on British commerce by these fast-sailing and formidable American vessels.

The Irish Sea and the Irish Channel were among their favourite cruising grounds; they circled Scotland and Ireland; one of them ransomed a Scottish town. The Chasseur, of Baltimore, commanded by Thomas Boyle, cruised for three months off the coast of England, taking prize after prize, and in derision sent in, to be posted at Lloyd's, a proclamation of blockade of the sea coast of the United Kingdom.

In September, 1814, the merchants of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol held meetings and complained bitterly to the British Government of the damages inflicted on them. The Liverpool meeting recited that some ports, particularly Milford, were under actual blockade. . . The rates of insurance rose to an unprecedented height. . . . The Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Croker, was forced to admit the havoc wrought even in the Irish and Bristol channels, and could only respond that if the merchantmen would never sail except under convoy of a sufficient number of men of war (on which the Admiralty tried to insist), they would be safe. Such a statement was equivalent to admission that no unguarded ship could safely go from one British port to another, and it sufficed to explain why the rate of insurance on vessels had gradually risen to double the rate which had prevailed during the great war with France.

The success of these frigates was achieved when this country had on blockade duty on the American coast a force relatively much greater in porportion to the opposing fleet than we possess to-day. The British Fleet was at the zenith of its reputation; it had had about twenty years' experience in dealing with commerce raiders; and yet week by week the toll of losses rose. The depredations continued down to the end of the war. In those days the enemy had not the advantage of steam. It was suggested in pre-war days that the modern commerce destroyer would soon be driven by want of coal and food to abandon her career, and that steam was therefore no benefit to an enemy bent on commerce destruction. That theory has been exploded by the Emden and other German ships, which filled their bunkers and larders from their victims, as no doubt this latest raider is doing. It is impossible to fix any period when this vessel will be run down, because she will no doubt be active by turns and then lie perdue, once more getting on a trade route when it is known that the pursuit is being conducted elsewhere. She has a big field, for nearly three-quarters of the earth's surface is covered by water.

(Continued in Column 3.)

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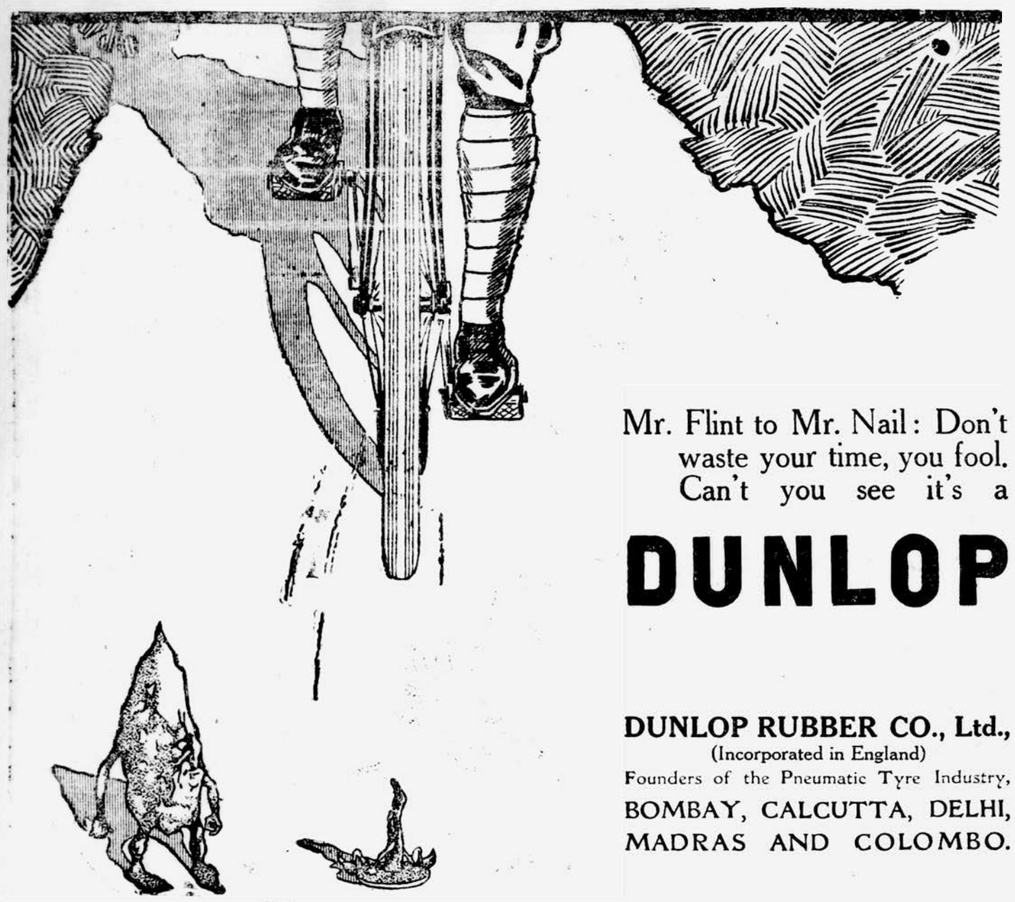

Mr. Flint to Mr. Nail: Don't waste your time, you fool. Can't you see it's a

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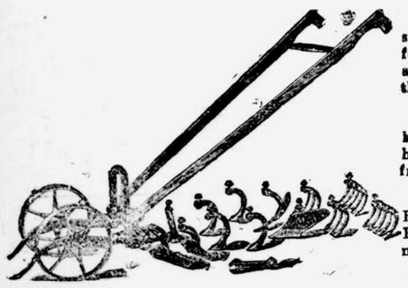

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Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

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Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extr

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Stone-ware glazed English empty jars of Acid about 700 in stock.

Apply sharp to,
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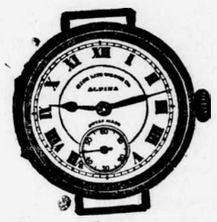

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AN EASY METHOD OF ENTERING LETTERS.

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Everything realised less expenses for War Relief Purposes. Copies of Leelaw Entry System Books (with instructions to use them) obtainable from:—

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IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

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cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
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Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Dear Sirs,

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